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ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

Transactions

OF THE

Illinois State Historical Society

FOR THE YEAR 1922

Twenty-Third Annual Meeting of the Society, Springfield, Illinois
May 4-5, 1922

Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

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STUART BROWN.....Springfield

REV. IRA W. ALLEN.....LaGrange

EDITORIAL NOTE.

Following the practice of the Publication Committee in previous years, this volume includes, besides the official proceedings and the papers read at the last annual meeting, some essays and other matter contributed during the year. It is hoped that these "contributions to State History" may in larger measure as the years go on, deserve their title, and form an increasingly valuable part of the Society's transactions. The contributions are intended to include the following kinds of material:

1. Hitherto unpublished letters and other documentary material. This part of the volume should supplement the more formal and extensive publication of official records in the Illinois Historical collections, which are published by the trustees of the State Historical Library.

2. Papers of a reminiscent character. These should be selected with great care, for memories and reminiscences are at their best an uncertain basis for historical knowledge.

3. Historical essays or brief monographs, based upon the sources and containing genuine contributions to knowledge. Such papers should be accompanied by foot-notes indicating with precision the authorities upon which the papers are based. The use of new and original material and the care with which the authorities are cited will be among the main factors in determining the selection of papers for publication.

4. Bibliographies.

5. Occasional reprints of books, pamphlets or parts of books now out of print and not easily accessible.

Circular letters have been sent out from time to time urging the members of the Society to contribute such historical material, and appeals for it have been issued in the pages of the *Journal*. The committee desires to repeat and emphasize these requests.

It is the desire of the committee that this annual publication of the Society supplement, rather than parallel or rival, the distinctly official publications of the *State Historical Library*. In historical research, as in so many other fields, the best results are likely to be achieved through the cooperation of private initiative with public authority. It was to promote such cooperation and mutual undertaking that this Society was organized. Teachers of history, whether in schools or colleges, are especially urged to do their part in bringing to this publication the best results of local research and historical scholarship.

In conclusion it should be said that the views expressed in the various papers are those of their respective authors and not necessarily those of the committee. Nevertheless, the committee will be glad to receive such corrections of fact or such general criticism as may appear to be deserved.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I—NAME AND OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The name of this Society shall be the Illinois State Historical Society.

SEC. 2. The objects for which it is formed are to excite and stimulate a general interest in the history of Illinois; to encourage historical research and investigation and secure its promulgation; to collect and preserve all forms of data in any way bearing upon the history of Illinois and its peoples.

ARTICLE II—OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—THEIR ELECTION AND DUTIES.

SECTION 1. The management of the affairs of this Society shall be vested in a board of fifteen directors of which Board the president of the Society shall be ex-officio a member.

SEC. 2. There shall be a President and as many Vice-Presidents not less than three, as the Society may determine at the annual meetings. The Board of Directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, shall elect its own presiding officer, a secretary and treasurer, and shall have power to appoint from time to time such officers, agents and committees as they may deem advisable, and to remove the same at pleasure.

SEC. 3. The Directors shall be elected at the annual meetings and the mode of election shall be by ballot, unless by a vote of a majority of members present and entitled to vote, some other method may be adopted.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors diligently to promote the objects for which this Society has been formed and to this end they shall have power:—

(1) To search out and preserve in permanent form for the use of the people of the State of Illinois, facts and data in the history of the State and of each county thereof, including the pre-historic periods and the history of the aboriginal inhabitants, together with biographies of distinguished persons who have rendered services to the people of the State.

(2) To accumulate and preserve for like use, books, pamphlets, newspapers and documents bearing upon the foregoing topics.

(3) To publish from time to time for like uses its own transactions as well as such facts and documents bearing upon its objects as it may secure.

(4) To accumulate for like use such articles of historic interest as may bear upon the history of persons and places within the State.

(5) To receive by gift, grant, devise, bequest or purchase books, prints, paintings, manuscripts, libraries, museums, moneys and other property, real or personal in aid of the above objects.

(6) They shall have general charge and control under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, of all property so received and hold the same for the uses aforesaid in accordance with an Act of the Legislature approved May 16, 1903, entitled "An Act to add a new section to an Act entitled an Act to establish the Illinois State Historical Library and to provide for its care and maintenance, and to make appropriations therefor," approved May 25, 1889, and in force July 1, 1889; they shall make and approve all contracts, audit all accounts and order their payment, and in general see to the carrying out of the orders of the Society. They may adopt by-laws not inconsistent with this Constitution, for the management of the affairs of the Society; they shall fix the times and places for their meetings; keep a record of their proceedings, and make report to the Society at its annual meeting.

SEC. 5. Vacancies in the Board of Directors may be filled by election by the remaining members, the persons so elected to continue in office until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 6. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and in case of his absence or inability to act, one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside in his stead, and in case neither president nor vice-president shall be in attendance, the Society may choose a president pro-tempore.

SEC. 7. The officers shall perform the duties usually devolving upon such offices, and such others as may from time to time be prescribed by the Society or the Board of Directors. The treasurer shall keep a strict account of all receipts and expenditures and pay out money from the treasury only as directed by the Board of Directors, he shall submit an annual report of the finance of the Society and such other matters as may be committed to his custody to the Board of Directors within such time prior to the annual meeting as they shall direct, and after auditing the same the said Board shall submit said report to the Society at its annual meeting.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall consist of five classes, to-wit: Active, Life, Affiliated, Corresponding and Honorary.

SEC. 2. Any person may become an active member of this Society upon payment of such initiation fee not less than one dollar, as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors.

SEC. 3. Any person entitled to be an active member may upon payment of twenty-five dollars be admitted as a life member with all the privileges of an active member and shall thereafter be exempt from annual dues.

SEC. 4. County and other historical societies, and other societies engaged in historical or archaeological research or in the preservation of the knowledge of historical events, may upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors be admitted as affiliated members of this Society upon the same terms as to the payment of initiation fees and annual dues as active and life members. Every society so admitted shall be entitled to one duly accredited representative at each meeting of the Society who shall during the period of his appointment be entitled as such representative to all the privileges of an active member except that of being elected to office; but nothing herein shall prevent such representative becoming an active or life member upon like conditions as other persons.

SEC. 5. Persons not active nor life members but who are willing to lend their assistance and encouragement to the promotion of the objects of this Society, may, upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, be admitted as corresponding members.

SEC. 7. Honorary membership may be conferred at any meeting of the Society upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors upon persons who have distinguished themselves by eminent services or contributions to the cause of history.

SEC. 7. Honorary and corresponding members shall have the privilege of attending and participating in the meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE IV—MEETINGS AND QUORUM.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual meeting of this Society for the election of officers, the hearing of reports, addresses and historical papers and the transaction of business at such time and place in the month of May in each year as may be designated by the Board of Directors, for which meeting it shall be the duty of said Board to prepare and publish a suitable program and procure the services of persons well versed in history to deliver addresses or read essays upon subjects germane to the objects of this organization.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Society may be called by the Board of Directors. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the President or any two members of the Board.

SEC. 3. At any meeting of the Society the attendance of ten members entitled to vote shall be necessary to a quorum.

ARTICLE V—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. The Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and entitled to vote, at any annual meeting; Provided that the proposed amendment shall have first been submitted to the Board of Directors, and at least thirty days prior to such annual meeting notice of proposed action upon the same, sent by the Secretary to all the members of the Society.

AN APPEAL FOR HISTORICAL MATERIAL.

(Members please read this circular letter.)

Books and pamphlets on American history, biography, and genealogy, particularly those relating to Illinois and the West; works on Indian tribes, and American archæology and ethnology; reports of societies and institutions of every kind, educational, economic, social, political, cooperative, fraternal, statistical, industrial, charitable; scientific publications of states or societies; books or pamphlets relating to all wars in which Illinois has taken part, especially collections of material relating to the great world war; privately printed works; newspapers; maps and charts; engravings, photographs; autographs; coins; antiquities, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographical works. Especially do we desire.

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; materials for Illinois history; old letters, journals.

2. Manuscripts; narratives of the pioneers of Illinois; original papers on the early history and settlement of the territory; adventures and conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great rebellion or other wars, biographies of the pioneers; prominent citizens and public men of every county, either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlements of every township, village, and neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois history.

3. City ordinances, proceedings of mayor and council; reports of committees of council; pamphlets or papers of any kind printed by authority of the city; reports of boards of trade and commercial associations; maps of cities and plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; annual reports of societies, sermons or addresses delivered in the State; minutes of church conventions, synods, or other ecclesiastical bodies of Illinois; political addresses; railroad reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of colleges and other institutions of learning; annual or other reports of school boards, school superin-

tendents, and school committees; educational pamphlets, programs and papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier laws, journals and reports of our territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' messages and reports of State Officers; reports of State charitable and other State institutions.

7. Files of Illinois newspapers and magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of counties or townships, of any date; views and engravings of buildings or historic places; drawings or photographs of scenery; paintings; portraits, etc., connected with Illinois history.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; coins, medals, paintings; portraits; engravings; statuary; war relics; autograph letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian tribes—their history, characteristics, religion, etc., sketches of prominent chiefs, orators and warriors together with contributions of Indian weapons, costumes, ornaments, curiosities, and implements; also stone axes, spears, arrow heads, pottery, or other relics.

It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great war be done immediately before valuable material is lost or destroyed.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Your attention is called to the important duty of collecting and preserving everything relating to the part taken by the State of Illinois in the great world war.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

(Mrs.) Jessie Palmer Weber.

PART I

Record of Official Proceedings

1922

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society met in the office of the Secretary on Friday morning, May 5, 1922, the President of the Society, Doctor Otto L. Schmidt presiding. There were present in addition to the Chairman:

Messrs. Colyer, Rammelkamp, Brown, Greene, Allen, James, Hauberg, Clendenin and Mrs. Weber.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Directors were read and approved; the secretary's report was read and approved and referred to the business meeting of the Society.

Professor J. A. James said that he would like to have the Historical Society interested in the question of friendship and friendly relations with other organizations. He would like to see the Journal of the Society give some space and interest to the matter. He stated that the Evanston's Woman's Club has a fine committee and that it can give necessary information.

Professor James suggested that the secretary's report be made into a digest and sent to the principals of the schools of the more important towns of the State. He thought that the report would be of great interest to pupils of high schools and said that the Society ought to make an effort to make itself and its aims better known throughout the State.

The Secretary reported that at the last session the Legislature made an appropriation for the purchase of the House and eighty feet of ground just north of the Lincoln Homestead but that the owner and the State had been unable to agree as to terms and the property had not been purchased. Mr. Allen said that he thought that an additional sum to cover the difference in price between the State estimate and the owner's estimate of its value should be raised by private subscription rather than to allow the fund to lapse and he moved that a committee be appointed to take this matter up, and that the Secretary of the Society be appointed a member of this committee.

Professor James moved that a committee be appointed to consider the question of membership in the Society. Mr. Allen moved and Mr. Clendenin seconded the motion, that such a committee be appointed.

The committee on the Lincoln Home was requested to prepare resolutions in the strongest terms as to the feeling of the Historical Society in regard to the fire hazard of the Lincoln Home. The Chairman was requested to appoint this committee and that he himself and the Secretary be members of it.

Professor James reported on the location of Fort Creve Coeur. He said that the committee had visited all available sites and that a report had been prepared. The Secretary read a brief statement from the Report which Professor James said expressed exactly the situation and the opinion of the committee.

Professor Rammelkamp brought up the question of the long delay in the publication of the Journal; that is, the date of the Journal being so far behind. He said that he had had a talk with the Secretary and the suggestion was made that two numbers be combined for one or two issues thereby catching up in its chronology. Mrs. Weber said she would like to give the matter a little further attention and consideration before being directed to do this. The Secretary was asked to consider the matter and act as she thought best.

The Chairman then suggested that it was time for the business meeting and the meeting of the Board of Directors adjourned to go into the business session.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SENATE CHAMBER, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, MAY 5, 1922, 10:30 A. M.

The annual business meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society was called to order by the President, Doctor Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago.

The first order of business was reports.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Society was read by the Secretary, Mrs. Weber and it was ordered approved and placed on file.

A letter was then read from Miss Margaret Robinson of Springfield, a member of the Society making suggestions as to the protection from fire of the Lincoln Home property.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Edgar S. Martin, the State Architect was introduced and it was moved and seconded that Mr. Martin be thanked for the great interest he has manifested towards the affairs and welfare of the Illinois State Historical Society.

It was also moved and seconded that a resolution of thanks to Mr. Andrew Russel a director of the Society, and Mr. J. P. Garlick of Oakland, Cal., be extended for their efforts in finally securing the O. H. Browning diary and letters for the Society. The effort to secure this collection had extended over a period of years. Doctor Rammelkamp seconded the motion and it was carried.

Professor J. A. James of Evanston stated that the recommendation of the Secretary of the Society was to the effect that a special committee be appointed to take up the various items—the acquisition of the property adjoining the Lincoln Home and such other items as indicated. The motion was that a special committee be appointed for immediate action as far as possible. The motion was put to a vote and carried.

The second motion by Professor James was that a special committee be appointed to take under advisement as far as possible with the secretary of the Society and bring before the people of the State in rather a distinct way the work of the society, to cooperate with the public schools of the State in that direction and with the newspapers and such other propaganda as might be carried out by the special committee. This motion was put to a vote of the Society and carried.

Doctor Schmidt asked if there were any further motions or resolutions.

Professor James said he did not know whether a motion would be necessary by the Society for a suggestion as to the care of the newspapers owned by the Society which are almost invaluable. But it occurred to him this important matter should be taken under advisement at once and that it should be placed before the Library Board for immediate action.

The report of the chairman of the Genealogical committee, Miss Georgia L. Osborne, was then read, approved and placed on file.

Motion was made to appoint a nominating committee. Appointments made were Mrs. I. G. Miller, Mrs. F. R. Jamison, Doctor C. B. Johnson and Mrs. G. F. Stericker.

While the nominating committee were deliberating Doctor Schmidt spoke of the genealogical department of the Library and said that it is one of the important parts of the Society's work.

Mr. George S. Godard of the Connecticut State Library was then introduced. Doctor Schmidt spoke of the efforts that had been made to establish a department of archives and how the subject of the state archives was a source of much distress and worry both to the historical society and to the Secretary of State and other state officers who have paid close attention to it. How for many years the State Historical Society has attempted to secure some action. He spoke of the old Kaskaskia records being transcribed, mended, mounted and bound and finally returned to Chester. He then spoke about the plan of the archives department and called on Secretary of State Emmerson for a few remarks.

Mr. Emmerson said that the Secretary of State was rather groping in the darkness as the Department of Archives is an entirely new department. He spoke of the plan of placing the libraries under the auspices of the Secretary of State and the formation of this new division of archives. He said that he took many months to look around to find a proper individual to handle the work. If it were possible to have secured her he would have liked to have Mrs. Weber at the head of this department. That he finally secured the services of Miss Margaret Norton and that he hoped to make this department worth while. That he realized that it must necessarily work in close union with the Illinois State Historical Library and that for the next two years at least he knew that these two departments were going to get along. That he was very glad, indeed, that Mr. Godard is here and that he had come at a very opportune time.

Mr. Godard of Connecticut then gave his address on the Connecticut Archives and Records.

At the conclusion of Mr. Godard's address the nominating committee presented the names of persons as its recommendation of officers for the coming year as follows:

Officers of the Society.

President: Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago.

Vice Presidents: George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, L. Y. Sherman, Springfield; Richard Yates, Springfield; Ensley Moore, Jacksonville; Charles L. Capen, Bloomington.

Directors: Edmund J. James; E. B. Greene, University of Illinois, Urbana; Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield; Charles H. Rammelkamp, President Illinois College, Jacksonville; George W. Smith, Southern Ill. State Normal School, Carbondale; Richard V. Carpenter, Belvidere; Edward C. Page, Northern Ill. State Normal School, DeKalb; Andrew Russel, Jacksonville; Walter Colyer, Albion; James A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston; H. W. Clendenin, Springfield; John H. Hauberg, Rock Island; Orrin N. Carter, Evanston; Stuart Brown, Springfield; Rev. Ira W. Allen, La Grange.

Secretary-Treasurer: Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield.

Assistant Secretary: Georgia L. Osborne, Springfield.

Honorary Vice Presidents: The Presidents of Local Historical Societies.

The report was submitted by Mrs. I. G. Miller, chairman of the committee, who moved its adoption. The motion was seconded and was carried and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot which she did, and the officers recommended by the nominating committee were declared elected.

Dr. Schmidt told the Society that this year 1922 is the Centenial of General U. S. Grant, one of the great soldiers of the world and who went into the great Civil War as the Colonel of of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Infantry. The actual date of this centenary is April 27, 1922, and celebrations of the event have occurred throughout the nation. The Illinois State Historical Society has invited Hon. Charles S. Cutting of Chicago to address it on the life and services of General Grant. This address will be the special feature of the luncheon at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The hour set for the luncheon is at hand and after urging all members present to attend it, he suggested that if no other business is before the Society a resolution to adjourn the morning session is now in order.

On motion the business meeting was declared adjourned.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society,

GENTLEMEN: It is again my duty and my privilege to submit to you my annual report of the work of the Historical Society. The report is for the year from May, 1921, to May, 1922.

I am afraid the reports which I make from year to year must seem an old or monotonous story and yet the work itself is always full of interest. I am constantly being surprised at questions which are brought to us and which require much searching out and study.

The Historical Society has become I believe a well known and respected branch of the work of the State of Illinois. Persons engaged in other work, both State work and in private enterprises who travel from place to place tell me frequently of late that they hear of our work and that it is approved and appreciated. We receive many gratifying letters of appreciation also.

On the other hand it seems to me that quite a number of persons who have been members of the Historical Society, have seemed to feel or understand that membership in the Historical Society meant nothing more than subscription to our quarterly Journal. Some joined the Society at the suggestion of friends without special purpose in view, or a clear understanding of the Society and its work. Several of these persons have for various reasons dropped their membership in the Society.

The Historical Society has never made a membership campaign. We welcome members, on the recommendation of our members, but we do not solicit them. We hope the members will feel that the Journal is their magazine but we want them to feel that membership in the Society means much more than receiving the Journal, and that it is a part of their duty as members to help make the Journal and the Transactions better in order that *they* make the Society better, and more deserving of having better publications to represent it.

The editors of the Journal bespeak for it more active support from the Society in the way of contributions and information as to where important collections of historical material may be found; old letters, diaries, and such material may be of great interest and value.

THE CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The Centennial Memorial building in which the Society and Library are to be located is still far from complete. We believe

that we will be able to move into our new quarters before the close of this year. The moving will be a tremendous undertaking and must be carefully planned. Last year in my report I described in some detail the plans in the new building for the Historical Library and Society. We will have plenty of room for our books, a good newspaper room, a fine Lincoln room, office and cataloguing rooms, and many Library conveniences which we now lack. We will be sorry to leave the Capitol building where our rooms have been so convenient of access to members of the General Assembly and others whose business brings them to the Capitol building, as well as our friends in the other departments of the States' work, but we hope with better facilities to do better work and make our service so important that these friends will seek us in our new quarters even though we are not quite so easy of access.

Lincoln Collection.

The Library's collection of material bearing upon the life and labors of Abraham Lincoln has made gratifying progress in the last year. We have acquired a number of rare Lincoln items, not many manuscripts it is true but a number of rare books. We earnestly desire manuscripts, letters, legal papers, State papers, War of the Rebellion papers, letters and diaries. Indeed the great weakness of the Historical Library and Society is in its small collection of original manuscripts though we have an unusual collection of Lincoln documents, but we want more. We must not allow other institutions to acquire manuscripts that properly belong to this collection.

The Library owns nearly three thousand books and pamphlets bearing on the life of Mr. Lincoln. This does not include historical material relating to the Civil War. Of course these might fairly be called Lincoln items, as no book on the Civil War can be written in which the work of Mr. Lincoln does not bear a vital part, but we have a Civil War collection entirely apart from our Lincoln collection.

We have the principal biographies of Mr. Lincoln, we have hundreds of sermons and addresses. We have biographies and books on Lincoln, in the French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portugese, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Russian, Greek and Hebrew languages. Most of them are translations into the language of some life of Lincoln, written originally in English. A few, especially in French and German are original works. We have a large collections of cartoons, medals, sheet music and various photographs and other pictures of Mr. Lincoln. We are striving to make this the greatest Lincoln collection in the world. Illinois should own the greatest collection. It must not be satisfied with less.

Members of the Society, if you know any one who owns a letter written by Mr. Lincoln, please inform the Secretary of the Society of it. We may be able to induce the person who owns it

to present it to the State. We may be able to buy it. We can surely secure a photographic reproduction of it. Help all you can.

Newspaper Files.

Our newspaper files grow rapidly but not more rapidly than does their use by the general public. This is hard usage on the files. The paper on which the papers are printed is in most cases very poor. It requires great care in handling and binding. We need the services of an expert mender to repair and protect our precious volumes of newspaper files. We ought to employ such an expert for several months this summer preparatory to our moving into our new quarters.

Members if you know of files of local Illinois papers that can be procured by the Society we will be glad of the information. Newspapers present the best available day by day history of the community, even the compliments paid politicians and parties by their opponents show the political methods and temper of the times. The contemporary newspapers were the most valuable source from which was drawn the Centennial history of Illinois.

Genealogical Department.

The genealogical department is one of the most important and popular divisions of our work. We have acquired large additions to our collection during the past year. We have dealers in Chicago, New York, Boston and San Francisco who keep our collections constantly in mind and call to our attention material which we need.

Miss Osborne, Chairman of our Committee on genealogy will report to you in detail.

Department of Archives.

The Historical Society has in previous years given some consideration to the subject of the care, and accessibility of State Archives, that is the papers and documents of historical interest and value which accumulate in the various working departments of the State of Illinois.

The necessity that some plan should be devised that would provide for safe and systematic care of such material was conceded. Opinions differed as to the methods and agency that should be employed in the work. The Secretary of State seemed the logical custodian of Archives so large a proportion of which by law pass through his hands. The last session of the General Assembly established as a part of the State Library of which the Secretary of State is Librarian, a division of Archives, and provided for a Chief of this division to be known as State Archivist of the Archives division of the State Library.

The Secretary of State has selected for this position Miss Margaret Norton who comes with the highest recommendations as to her qualifications and who has already begun her work.

The State of Connecticut is one of the leading states in its care of its public records and its State Librarian Mr. George S. Godard

has had charge of the work in that State. Mr. Godard is with us and will tell us about his work in the care of public archives.

The Archives division with the other departments of the State Library will have quarters in the Centennial Memorial building.

War History.

The work of compiling material collected by the War History Division of the Historical Library continues. Miss Marguerite E. Jenison who has the work in charge devotes her entire time to the work, and she has several assistants. It is the plan of the Library Board to publish before the close of the present biennium, two volumes at least, telling of the part taken by Illinois in helping to carry on the great World War. One volume will be statistics of civilian or auxiliary service, Red Cross, food and fuel conservation, war gardens, amount of labor and goods furnished by Illinois manufacturing concerns, etc. The other volume will consist of documents drawn largely from soldiers letters and diaries and other illustrative matter. The Library has collected a large mass of material of deep interest, human documents which run the whole gamut of human experience, thrilling, pathetic, amusing, all of great and surprising interest.

History of the 33d Division.

The History of the 33d Division, American Expeditionary Forces in the great war, by Lieut. Col. F. L. Huidekoper, is not entirely completed. But the volume which contains the narrative, tells the story, is completed and many thousand copies have been distributed to the soldiers of the Division. We obtained a list of the names and addresses of 15,000 soldiers of the Division. A post card with a return card attached was sent to each of these men with the request that if he desired a copy of the history sent him free to send his name and correct present address to the Library on the attached addressed card. Sending this card saved much postage and many copies of the history. Hundreds of the men have not returned the cards asking for the history. Many cards have been returned, as the soldier had gone from that address without leaving a forwarding address. In every case where the card was returned asking for the history it has been sent. This large list has been augmented by lists furnished by officers of the Division. These have received prompt attention.

The Lincoln Homestead.

The Historical Society has on several occasions expressed concern as to the danger to the Lincoln Home, on account of the close proximity of frame dwelling houses, particularly the house directly north of the Home.

The last session of the General Assembly made an appropriation for the purchase of this house, but the owner of the house and the State Department of Public Works and Buildings have been unable

to agree as to the price of the property and the house has not been purchased by the State.

Sites Connected With Mr. Lincoln's Residence in Springfield.

Many visitors to Springfield expressed surprise and often annoyance that of the many sites in Springfield connected with Mr. Lincoln's life as a citizen of Springfield so few of them were marked with descriptive tablets.

Mr. H. B. Rankin known to all of you as a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln, a deep and exhaustive student of Lincoln literature and a writer of authority upon some phases of Mr. Lincoln's character, became much interested in a plan to have these sites properly marked and through Mr. Rankin's efforts, largely aided by Mrs. James S. King, a member of the Historical Society and at that time Regent of the Springfield Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the matter was placed before the people of Springfield. A Committee of the D. A. R., the State Historical Society and of other citizens, took the matter in hand and tablets have been placed on buildings or on the sites of buildings which represent significant acts or periods of Mr. Lincoln's life.

A tablet was placed in the Sangamon County Circuit Court room, because in that room which was the Chamber of the Illinois House of Representatives when the building, now the Sangamon County Court house was the State Capitol building, Mr. Lincoln made his famous "House divided against itself speech" in the evening of the day of the State Republican Convention on June 16, 1858, and in this same room his mortal remains laid in State when brought to Springfield for burial.

The tablet in this room was dedicated on February 11, 1922, and in dedicating this tablet as a type, all the tablets were included, and dedicated as a part of the dedicatory exercises. The principal address was made by Miss Helen Nicolay, the daughter of the late John G. Nicolay, secretary and biographer of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Stuart Brown, one of the Directors of the Historical Society was chairman of the meeting. An account of these exercises, with descriptions of the tablets will be published in the Journal.

The Play—Abraham Lincoln. The Visit to Springfield of Frank McGlynn.

On March 22 and 23, 1922, the play Abraham Lincoln was presented in this city by a company headed by Frank McGlynn the actor who took the part of Lincoln. The Springfield Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in bringing the play to the city. Committees were appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to arrange for the reception of Mr. McGlynn and to bring the play to the attention of the people. The Secretary of the Historical Society was Chairman of the local Committee. A luncheon was given for Mr. McGlynn at which he made a very interesting and appropriate address. He is a modest man with a deep sense of the responsibility of attempting to portray the character of Mr. Lincoln.

The committee took him to visit the Lincoln Home, and the old Wabash passenger station from which Mr. Lincoln left Springfield for Washington February 11, 1861. This site has been marked by the Springfield Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. The committee also escorted Mr. McGlynn to the Lincoln tomb and to see the Andrew O'Connor statue. Mr. and Mrs. McGlynn were both much impressed by the statue.

Mr. McGlynn was greatly pleased to meet the men and women who had actually known Mr. Lincoln. He was much interested in them, asked them many questions and listened eagerly to suggestions from them, and was very appreciative of courtesies shown him. He declined to impersonate Mr. Lincoln at any of the places visited or on the streets.

Site of Fort Créve Coeur.

As I reported to you a year ago the General Assembly made a small appropriation for the purchase of a marker to be placed on a site designated by the Illinois State Historical Society. The Society has for many years had a Committee to study this much disputed subject, and when the appropriation was made the President of the Society asked this committee to take up seriously the work of attempting to locate the site. The committee consisted of Jacob Thompson, Professor C. W. Alvord and Professor J. A. James. No more competent committee could have been selected.

These gentlemen visited the various proposed sites, listened to evidence submitted and studied all possible documentary sources. They decided that it would be impossible to designate the site with absolute certainty, but the weight of the evidence, the written testimony of La-Salle and his companions, the formation of the river, lake and hills all made it seem certain that the site designated some years ago by the Peoria Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and lying in Fond du Lac township in Tazewell county is beyond all reasonable doubt the site of the old Fort.

A small park of fifteen acres which includes this site has been presented to the State by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wagner, owners of the land. A very beautiful marker has been designed by the State Architect Mr. Edgar S. Martin. The stone has been transported to the site, but as yet it has not been finally placed and no dedicatory exercises have been held, as an act of the Legislature is required for the State of Illinois to accept donations of land, and it will be necessary to wait until the next session of the Legislature for the completion of the transfer of the land from Mr. Wagner to the State of Illinois.

Meanwhile the Peoria Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution are taking care of the marker and the little Park. This the Chapter offered to do and the generous offer was accepted by Colonel C. J. Miller, the Director of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings.

The Lincoln Circuit Marking Association.

I wish I had time to tell you of the important and successful work of this organization. You know that this Association was formed

and incorporated for the purpose of marking the roads traveled by Mr. Lincoln and his fellow lawyers of central and eastern Illinois in attending the sessions of the Circuit Court in the various counties of the district.

I am glad to report that this summer and fall will most certainly see the completion of this work. Markers are to be placed at County Seats and on County lines.

Edgar County placed its County seat marker February 12, 1922. Champaign County will dedicate the marker at its County seat May 6, (tomorrow). Sangamon County's marker will be dedicated May 8th, and others will be dedicated during the summer.

The County line markers are to be impressive and unique and will also be placed during the coming summer.

Just here I wish to call the attention of the Society to the generous aid given the Historical Society, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Lincoln Circuit Marking Association, by Mr. Edgar S. Martin, the State Architect. With many important pieces of work demanding his time and his mental and physical energy, projects involving great expenditure of money and interesting problems in architecture, Mr. Martin has given to the historical work his aid and advice, the value of his artistic taste and experience and his technical skill, has made drawings, and furnished blue prints and working plans, has never lost patience with our ignorance and inexperience, and has given all of this expert aid and advice without compensation.

I suggest that this Society pass a resolution expressing its appreciation of Mr. Martin's services and generosity and thanking him for them.

The Prize Essay Contest.

Largely through the interest of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution and the efforts of Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, State Regent of the D. A. R., the last General Assembly gave to the Historical Society a small additional appropriation with the understanding that there should be inaugurated in the public schools of the State a contest for the best essay in certain grades on some historical subject.

The committee that arranged the plan for the contest consulted Governor Small and he was interested in the plan and approved it. The members of the State Committee are: Mrs. H. E. Chubbuck, State Regent, D. A. R., Professor Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. O. L. Schmidt, President and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society.

After some discussion the Committee agreed that the subject of the essay should be Pioneer Women of Illinois. A gold medal of artistic design is to be given for the best essay, and a silver medal to the best essay from each county. Details of the contest were published in Mr. Blair's educational journal, and special directions were sent out by the Historical Society. About half of the counties of the state are taking part in the contest, but this first contest is in

a measure experimental, and we hope by another year to arouse general interest. The D. A. R. of the State is taking an interest in conducting the competition.

Publications of the Society.

Our Publications are far behind in the date of publication. We have distributed the Journal for January, 1921. This makes us about five numbers behind. The reasons for this delay are numerous, but, none I fear really justify the delay. In the first place, suitable material is not easy to secure. We want good original articles, we want original letters, diaries and reminiscences. The editors of the Journal solicit contributions.

In the second place all State work is subject to delay, and being pushed aside for work requiring immediate attention. Then too, the printing contractor is often changed and this makes it difficult to secure uniform work. Two volumes of the transactions have been delivered by the printer and are ready for distribution. These will reach you within a few days.

The O. H. Browning Diary.

One of the great men of Illinois in the middle of the 19th Century was Orville H. Browning of Quincy. He was a United States Senator from this state, an early friend of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was very fond of Mrs. Browning too.

Mr. Browning was for a time Secretary of the Interior under President Andrew Johnson. He was an able and a most methodical man. He kept a faithful diary which he began June 7th of 1851, and he continued this diary for thirty years. He was in Washington at the time of Mr. Lincoln's death and during the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson. The diary is kept in 24 blank books, well and clearly written. It is a most unusual historical collection. By means of an appropriation made by the General Assembly to the Historical Society, Mr. Browning's diary was purchased from his niece Mrs. Eliza Price Miller, now living in Berkeley, California. The purchase was negotiated for the Society by Professor J. P. Garlick, a member of this Society and a former Illinoisan, now living in California. The Society is under obligation to Professor Garlick for his patience and tact in managing the affair.

Our Director, Mr. Andrew Russel also assisted largely in arranging the purchase. I suggest that a letter of thanks be sent to Professor Garlick and to Mr. Russel. The diary or parts of it will be published by the Historical Library. Professor Randall and Professor Pease are to be the editors.

Harper Brothers were anxious to bring out a book by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, compiled in part from the Browning diary, and offered to pay the Society a royalty from the sales of the book for the use of the diary. The offer was for the present declined.

Historic Bench.

The heirs of Mr. Clinton L. Conkling have presented to the Historical Society a most interesting historical relic. It is a long hand-made bench, made of native poplar wood. It was probably made by a local cabinet maker. This bench was for many years in the law office of Mr. James C. Conkling, father of Mr. Clinton L. Conkling. The elder Mr. Conkling was an intimate personal and political friend of Mr. Lincoln, who often visited his law office. On this old bench Mr. Lincoln would lie down, (the bench is six feet, two inches inside length) and while lying there he would talk, tell stories, recite poetry, and the bench became known as "The Lincoln Bench".

Mr. Clinton L. Conkling left a memorandum among his papers directing that the bench be deposited in the Historical Library in the name of Mrs. Conkling and himself. The Society highly prizes the bench for its value as a relic and its historic association.

On December 3, 1921, the Society held its annual Illinois Day meeting. The meeting was held as today, in the Senate Chamber. Two addresses were presented.

One on the Indians and Indian Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, by Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis, a noted archaeologist and scientist. Dr. Whelpley illustrated his lecture by lantern slides. The other address was by Mr. Francis X. Busch of Chicago, who spoke on The French in Illinois.

Mr. Busch is an enthusiastic student of the history of the French discoverers, explorers and settlers in the Mississippi Valley, and gave a most interesting address.

The Senate Chamber was filled to overflowing by the members of the Society and their guests. Madame Klare Marie See sang some songs, much to the pleasure of her audience. At the close of the session a reception was given in the rooms of the Historical Society. Refreshments were served from a very pretty table set in Christmas colors. The reception was in charge of Mrs. James A. Rose, who is unfailing in her work for the Society.

Mrs. Rose has for a number of years taken entire charge of the receptions held at the annual and special meetings of the Society, and we owe thanks to her for these delightful affairs.

The publications of the Historical Society are sent to the following persons and institutions:

Members of the Historical Society	1,365
Libraries, Historical Societies and County Superintendents of Schools	726
Illinois newspapers	251
Total	2,342

The Society has in the past year lost through death the below named members:

Jesse A. Baldwin, Chicago, December 8, 1921.
L. R. Bothwell, Orion, January 3, 1922.
Oscar Bradford, Chicago, September 29, 1921.

Frederick W. Cornish, Chicago, 1921.
Miss Georgia H. Edwards, Springfield, April 9, 1921.
William Epler, Lake Charles, Louisiana, February 4, 1922.
Mrs. Matilda Gillespie, Lincoln, May 13, 1921.
E. H. Hostetter, Duluth, Minn., October 12, 1921.
G. Frank Long, Springfield, April 15, 1922.
J. Frank Macpherson, Springfield, November 1, 1921.
Seymour Morris, Chicago—September 27, 1921.
Mrs. Charles Ridgely, Springfield, March 15, 1922.
Mrs. Alice W. Steenburg, Farmington, May, 1921.
Thomas D. Vredenburgh, Springfield, March 9, 1922.
E. S. Williams, Harvard, February 4, 1922.
A. G. Woodbury, Danville, June 22, 1921.
Thomas Worthington, Jacksonville, February 15, 1922.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

To the Members of the Illinois State Historical Society:

Your committee on Genealogy and Genealogical publications begs leave to report that the interest in this department of the library increases from day to day. We have by mail each day inquiries from Maine to California. Some of this nature: my family were pioneers of Illinois, have you a list of pioneers? No information as to where or what part of the state they settled in. As there are one hundred and two counties in the state, unless the name suggests to us some family of which we have knowledge in these various counties, you can see how much research work this would require, and it is impossible to give as much time to it as we would like, consistent with our other duties.

We have secured for the collection since our last report some valuable early eastern records, as well as a few of the middle and southern states, namely: Connecticut: Greenwich, Conn., Abstract of Church Records to 1850; Records of the State, 1776-1780, two volumes; History of Litchfield and the Bi-Centennial of Litchfield, Connecticut, these last two items the gift of Mrs. Morris W. Seymour of Litchfield. Connecticut: Records of Connecticut men in the military and naval service 1775-1848. Gift of E. C. Silliman, Chenoa, Illinois.

Indiana State: History of Elkhart County.

Maine State: Wills, 1640-1760; York Deeds, 1642-1736, 18 volumes. Have also been able to complete our Maine Historical Collections by securing the volumes in the earlier series.

Massachusetts State: Boston Records, 1674-1800, 24 volumes.

New Hampshire: History of the Town of Sullivan.

New York State: Old Dutch Records of Kingston, N. Y.; Records of Round Top Lutheran Church of Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1760-1788;

North Carolina: History of Edgefield County.

Ohio State: History of the following counties: Ashtabula, Carroll, Clermont, Columbiana, Fulton, Geauga, Greene, Harrison, Meigs, Miami, Morrow, Ross and Williams.

Pennsylvania: History of Delaware and Lancaster Counties.

Rhode Island: Colonial Records, 1637-1783, 10 volumes; Rhode Island Court Records, 1648-1696; Rhode Island, Providence, R. I., Index of the Births, Marriages and Deaths in Providence, R. I., 1636-1910, 16 volumes; Rhode Island Vital Records, 1636-1850, 5 volumes; South Carolina, History, in 5 volumes.

Vermont State: Hemenway's Gazetteer of Vermont.

West Virginia: History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia.

We have secured by gift the following family histories: Atkinson, Wilmer. An Autobiography. Gift of W. Atkinson Co., Philadelphia.

Banks Family of Maine and Bonithon Family of Maine.

Gift of Col. Charles E. Banks, Chicago.

Buckingham Colonial Ancestors and Buckingham Family.

Descendants of Dan and Philena Buckingham, 2 volumes. Gift of Mr. George T. Buckingham, Chicago.

Church Family. Gift of Frank J. Wilder, Somerville, Mass.

Felt Family, Ancestors of Dorr Eugene Felt and Agnes McNulty Felt. Gift of Dorr Eugene Felt.

Lytle Family. Gift of Mr. Leonard Lytle, Detroit, Mich.

Sanders Family: Ancestors and Descendants of John Sanders, of Fort Covington, N. Y. Compiled by George Rich. Gift of the Compiler, Cleveland, Ohio.

There have also been located the burial places of two more Revolutionary soldiers in Illinois: William Kirk buried near Scottsville, Macoupin County, Illinois; and Francis D. Baker buried in Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois. These added to the list compiled by Mrs. E. S. Walker, locates the graves of 686 soldiers of the Revolution buried in Illinois. In a few instances there is some doubt as to the exact location, and it is so stated. Peter Porter soldier of the War of 1812 is buried in Grove City, Christian County.

A community club at Indian Point, Menard County, is taking up the history of pioneer families in that County, and we hope to secure these papers for the library and to publish some of them in future issues of our Journal.

Members of the English class from the Springfield High School have made their annual visit to the library within the past few days, looking up the derivation of their family names and other historical material.

Mr. Ensley Moore continues to send to us his historical articles published in the Jacksonville Journal, and we trust his example will be followed by others of the Society who are interested sufficiently in the history of their county and locality to preserve for future generations such material.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGIA L. OSBORNE,

Chairman of the Genealogical Committee, Illinois State Historical Society.

PROGRAM OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, MAY 4-5, 1922.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, 1922, 2:30 O'CLOCK.

Address.....The American Indian
Mr. James H. Hammill, River Forest, Illinois.

Songs—A Burst of Melody.....*Seiler*
The Old Refrain.....*Kreisler*
Take Joy Home.....*Bassett*
Miss Diamond Vadakin, Springfield, Illinois.

Address.....A Neglected Episode in the Life of Abraham Lincoln
Mr. James Shaw, Aurora, Illinois.

Address.....On and About the Old National Road in the Early Fifties
Dr. Charles B. Johnson, Champaign, Illinois.

THURSDAY EVENING, 8:00 O'CLOCK.

Illinois.

Invocation.....Rev. Wm. F. Rothenberger, Springfield, Ill.

Songs.....Mrs. S. B. Harry, Taylorville, Ill.

Annual Address .....
.....Promotion of Historical Study in America following the Civil War.
Professor James A. Woodburn, Indiana State University, Bloomington, Ind.

Reception.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1922.

9 o'Clock. Directors' Meeting.
10 o'Clock. Business Meeting.
Reports of Officers.
Reports of Committees.
Election of Officers.

Address.....Progress in the Care, Custody, Repair and Accessibility of Connecticut Archives and Records.
Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.

Address.....The Illinois Historical Collections
Professor Theodore C. Pease, University of Illinois, Urbana.

FRIDAY NOON, 12:30 O'CLOCK.

Luncheon at St. Nicholas Hotel.

Address .....General Ulysses S. Grant
Hon. Charles S. Cutting, Chicago, Illinois.

Patriotic Songs.....Mrs. Gary Westenberger, Springfield, Il

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 2:45 P. M.

Address.....James T. Gifford and the Founding of Elgin, Illinois
Stella Davidson Ainsworth, Moline, Ill.

Music—Violin—Schon Rosmarin.....*Kreisler*
Lorna Doone Williamson and Virginia Dare Williamson, Springfield, Ill.

Address.....The Moravian Settlement in Illinois
Rev. Albert P. Haupert, West Salem, Illinois.

PART II

Papers Read at the Annual Meeting

1922

PROMOTION OF HISTORICAL STUDY IN AMERICA FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR.

[By Professor James A. Woodburn, Indiana State University, Bloomington, Ind.]

Macaulay began his notable History of England with the expression of his purpose, which has long since become a familiar classic, to write the history of his country from the accession of James II. to a time within the memory of men still living. This paper will have its beginning as well as its ending with a time easily within the memory of living men.

I look back today to the decade following the close of the American Civil War. At the close of that decade, in 1876, America was celebrating the centennial of her independence. That celebration led to a revival of interest in American history. I was then a Senior in my home University of Indiana. Looking back now over these almost fifty years I am moved to recall for this occasion some of the stages of progress our people have made in the appreciation of their own history and in the organization and promotion of historical knowledge. My purpose is to trace, at least partially, some of the influences, measures, and organizations making for the preservation of historical knowledge that have come about within my own observation.

I would not venture to name the time when men began to take an interest in their own history. Herodotus has been called the "father of history", but the interest of men in the story of mankind certainly antedates Herodotus. This interest in history is a good deal like the priestly order of Melchizedek, "without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days nor end of life". But so far as our knowledge goes this interest of man in his past has not always been equally uniform and constant during all the changing periods of his life upon the earth. There are times when it has been marked by special zeal and special significance. Historical study and writing seems to receive special impetus at times following the periods of great crises, upheavals and revolutions. In the opening pages of his French Revolution Mr. J. H. McCarthy says that there have been just two events in human history,—the siege of Troy and the French Revolution. This expression may be regarded, perhaps, as a piece of literary pyrotechnics; but if it signifies anything it means that all events of ancient history in some way relate to one of these events and all events of modern history are related to the other. It is a form of emphasis. No doubt it is true that of all events in modern times the French Revolution gave the greatest impetus to the study of the history of European civilization. The literature on the Revolution be-

came enormous. The condition of France under the old regime, the rise of the French monarchy, the growth of nationalism in Europe and of French absolutism, the intellectual life of France in the 18th century, a study of its philosophers, economists and statesmen,—these became the subjects for many students of history within the generation following the Revolution. It is well known from the work of Niebuhr and of his pupil Ranke, that modern scientific and critical study of history began in the midst of the Napoleonic era and in the decades immediately following.

It is likewise true in America that the great struggle for national unity in four years of Civil War led to a great renaissance of interest in our national history. The American Civil War has been called by the Supreme Court of the United States "the greatest civil war in the history of the human race". There were far-reaching results of that war, apart from its effect on systems of politics and industry. One effect was the revival, or creation, of a new interest in American history. The post-war literature about the causes of the war, its progress and its results grew into enormous proportions. This crisis in the nation's life became a subject of constantly expanding and deepening interest. The generation of youth rising to manhood in the years following the war was nurtured upon the stories of its causes and results, of its sacrifices and of its heroes and men. The life of Lincoln, the character and services of this unique and most interesting figure in our history, became the subject of many biographies. As men came to the study of this great struggle, they could not confine themselves to the brief period of years occupied by the conflict. They went back to the beginnings and sought to trace the causes of national disruption or the processes of national growth through a century or more of development. When Horace Greeley began his journalistic account known as the History of the "American Conflict" he did not begin with Sumter or with the secession of South Carolina, nor even with the rising anti-slavery agitation of the thirties. He went back to the landing of the Pilgrims in Massachusetts and of the Cavaliers in Virginia and he sought to trace a conflict of ideas in the race across the continent and the struggle for mastery between two antagonistic factors in American life.

After this manner writers on American history began to examine our national foundations; to trace the origin and nature of the Union, the obstacles to its growth, the influences that promoted it, the economic, industrial, and political forces that finally cemented it into an indivisible union of indestructible States. Historical literature that was nationalizing in its tendency and influence came into dominance. This writing was partly in the nature of apologetics; it was designed largely to call history to witness in defense of a cause. On one side there was a desire to justify the war for the Union, to vivify and make dominant the national spirit. On the other side there was a desire on the part of Southern writers to show that though convinced by war against their will, there were sound historic reasons for being of their own opinion still.

I trust I may be pardoned for referring to some of the personal experiences of my youth as I came into contact with some of this literature. In 1875 General William Tecumseh Sherman published his Memoirs. While a boy of eighteen I spent $5.00 of my precious money—about all I had—for these two volumes, which I read with avidity. I think of these volumes now, as I did then, as containing a very racy and valuable account of the great war by one of the ablest of the Union commanders. I need not take the trouble nor the time to name the numerous Memoirs and Histories that followed from the distinguished commanders and leaders on both sides of the great conflict,—from Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Logan, Longstreet, Johnston, Beauregard, and others. And there followed soon after, in the early eighties the monumental work under the direction of the Century Company on the battle history of the war. Then there followed in the later eighties through the pages of the Century Magazine the publication of what may be called the greatest biography which America has ever produced, the monumental work on the Life and times of Abraham Lincoln by Nicolay and Hay. All these great contributions to our history were the immediate and direct outcome of the Civil War.

If I may go back again to my early experience,—In the summer vacation of my Junior year, the summer in which I read the Memoirs of Sherman, I went through from cover to cover the three large volumes of Henry Wilson, entitled the "Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," which had just come from the press. Wilson wrote of a conflict of which he himself had been a part. He had been an active participant in the anti-slavery struggle and his volumes were charged (especially the two which he was able to finish before his death) with the fire of conflict. These volumes aroused my interest in American political history, especially in the history of the slavery controversy and the Civil War. I realized afterwards that they had given me a bias, and that having been written by an earnest though honest, partisan in the struggle, they were to be taken only as *ex parte* testimony on the issues involved. But these volumes, like those of Greeley, had their uses in arousing the interest of their readers in American history. They presented certain important phases of a great struggle. Wilson's volumes were pretty largely autobiographic. They were the forerunner of numerous Autobiographies, Memoirs, Recollections and Reminiscences written by public men who had been active and important participants in a great period in our history,—Blaine's Twenty Years of Congress, Hoar's Recollections of Sixty Years, Boutwell's Reminiscences, and later the more valuable Reminiscences of Carl Schurz; Welles' Diary, Ben Butler's Book; Sunset Cox's "Union, Disunion, Reunion: Three Decades of Federal Legislation," Clark E. Carr, "My Day and Generation"; C. A. Dana's Recollections of the Civil War"; Jacob D. Cox, "Military Reminiscences"; Palmer's "Recollections," and many other personal contributions of great value to our history.

These told of contemporary events. But the Civil War also brought men's minds back to the formative period of the Union. In 1876 there appeared as I recollect the notable biography of Alexander Hamilton by John T. Morse. During my Senior year I read these two volumes, with absorbing attention and great profit. They were such volumes as require study, analysis, examination, and restatement. They appealed to the sense of critical appreciation, though they were likely to arouse a partisan estimate and attachment. Morse wrote with full sympathy for his subject, and at the time at which he presented his volumes to the public the nationalism of Hamilton was in popular favor when set in opposition to the particularism of his opponents. To the young men who read Morse's volumes Hamilton appeared not only as a man of transcendent political genius, but as a statesman and patriot of far-seeing vision who had sought in vain to lay down a constitutional and national system for his country that would have saved it from the disunionism and from the civil and fratricidal strife which afterwards befell America. One of the reviewers of Morse's volumes, attempting also to review the signs of the times, said that these biographies and histories following the civil war indicated how greatly Jeffersonianism was waning and Hamiltonism was waxing. This was true only in the sense that national unity had been vindicated as against provincialism and disunion, not that Jeffersonian democracy was receding before a restoration of government by the well trained or the well fixed few.

In 1882 under the editorship of John T. Morse the volumes of the American Statesmen Series began to make their appearance. The volumes on John Adams, Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Marshall and others served to call the attention of readers and students to the era of the Revolution and the beginnings of the Union, the making of the Constitution and the organization of the New Government. Fiske wrote of the "Critical Period" and new editions began to appear of the Federalist and Madison's Journal of the Debates in the Constitutional Convention.

But this literature of history and the general public interest in historical and biographical writing, important as they are, are not of such permanent value as was the more careful and scientific study of history organized and promoted by our universities. Out of this university influence very largely came a great organization of which I wish now to speak. It has been of prime importance to the cause of history in America. I refer to the American Historical Association. The first annual meeting of this Association, the meeting for organization, was held at Saratoga, New York, on September 9, 1884. The meeting was held largely at the suggestion and under the directing influence of Dr. Herbert Baxter Adams, who was the Director of the School of History, Political Science, and Economics in the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. The object of this new organization was the promotion of historical studies in America, not merely for American history but for history in America. There were already many other Historical

Societies in America, but their interests were chiefly sectional or local. The new organization was to be truly national in its scope and purpose. To a very great degree, as I have intimated, it was the outcome of the catholic spirit in our colleges and universities. It was prompted largely by university men who had by that time fairly well established at their respective seats of learning schools and chairs for the enlightened and scientific study of history. But the membership of this new society was by no means to be restricted to academic circles; it was to be open to historical specialists and academic workers everywhere, to those writing history, to those teaching history, to those studying history, and to all who cared to be known as those interested in history. To this first meeting for organization circulars of invitation had been sent to all the contributors of the American Statesmen Series, of the American Commonwealth Series and to all who were contributing to that notable undertaking, the "Narrative and Critical History of America."

At Saratoga forty-one names were placed on what we may call the charter roll. Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, became the first President. Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University and Charles Kendall Adams, then of the University of Michigan, became the first and second Vice Presidents. Herbert B. Adams became the Secretary, a position which he held until just before his untimely death in 1901, and from this hardworking position the younger Adams became the devoted servant of the Association and his was the most potent hand of all in guiding its destinies during the years of its establishment and rising success.

Justin Winsor, the veteran historian, was then engaged in editing the "Narrative and Critical History," which contained not only its masterful essays on salient aspects of American history, but the first extensive and scholarly bibliography on American subjects.

Winsor was called to the chair as the temporary presiding officer at the Saratoga meeting. His impromptu remarks on that historic occasion are worthy of being recalled.

"We have come together", he said, "to organize a new society and fill a new field. Existing historical societies are local, by States and divisions of States. The only one not plainly local by title, the American Antiquarian Society, is nevertheless very largely confined in its researches to New England subjects, though it some times stretches its ken to Central America and the Northwest".

"We are to be simply American students devoting ourselves to historical subjects, without limitation in time or place. So no one can regard us as a rival or any other historical association in this country. We are drawn together because we believe there is a new spirit of research abroad, a spirit which emulates the laboratory work of the naturalist, using that word in its broadest sense.. .. ..Scholars and students can no longer afford to live isolated from one another. They must come together to derive that zest which arises from personal acquaintance. The future of this new work is largely in the rising instructors of our colleges".

To make manifest the truth which Dr. Winsor then pointed out and to illustrate how this new organization for the promotion of historical knowledge depended upon university life and university men, I shall cite the experiences of three distinguished university professors: At the time when Andrew D. White became the first President of the American Historical Association in 1884, he was President of Cornell University. But Dr. White began his academic career as a professor of history and political science in a western university. White graduated at Yale in 1853. He tells us in his *Autobiography* that during his student days in Yale his Greek history, that is, his Thucydides, was taught by Hadley, the Professor of Greek; his Roman history, that is, his Tacitus, was taught by Dr. Thatcher, the Professor of Latin; but these great teachers were thinking not of history nor even of literary translation but chiefly of grammar and linguistic construction. The historical instruction at Yale consisted simply in hearing the student repeat from memory the dates from "Putz's Ancient History". "How a man", says White, "so gifted as Hadley could have allowed any part of his work to be so worthless it is hard to understand. Once in a while during the term Hadley was drawn out to the delight of his students, but as a rule the teaching of history was the same mechanical sort of thing with, occasionally, a few remarks which really aroused interest". This was because at that time historical teaching in our universities was entirely neglected; at best, it was purely incidental, merely something on the side, to which the college teachers were not really giving any attention.

After his graduation at Yale White was in Europe for three years, a fellow student and travelling companion during this time of Daniel C. Gilman, later the President of Johns Hopkins University. White visited Oxford and Cambridge and noticed the tutorial system of instruction there. He settled for a year in Paris attending lectures at the Sorbonne and *College de France*. He continued his studies in Modern history in connection with his lecture room work, listening to Guizot, Mignet, Thiers, Chateaubriand and other brilliant lecturers. His favorite field of study was that of the French Revolution upon which, as is known, he collected a notable library. For six months he became an attaché to the American ambassador at St. Petersburg (Governor Seymour, of Connecticut). For a year White was matriculated in the University of Berlin where he heard the lectures of Lepsius on Egyptology, Boeckh on the history of Greece, von Raumer on Italy, Hirsch on Modern History in general, and Carl Ritter on Physical Geography. He was preparing for his great work as a leader of historical study in America, and this preparation for that day was one of high order.

After his return from Europe in 1856 White became a resident graduate at Yale. There he wrote for the "New Englander" an article on "German Instruction in General History", and he prepared sundry lectures on university instruction in history which were well received. But there seemed no chance at Yale for a professorship devoted to this line of study. More and more White felt that even if an historical professorship should open up for him at Yale, the old

fashioned orthodoxy which then prevailed would have fettered him. He could not utter the shibboleths then demanded and the future seemed dark indeed. Light dawned for him, not in the East, but in the West, in the great Northwest, that region which has been in many ways and at many times more progressive in movements of education and politics than the more staid and conservative East.

The new hope and life came to White in this way: His belief in the value of better historical instruction in our universities grew more and more when a most happy impulse was given to his thinking by a book which he then read, Stanley's "Life of Arnold". It showed him two things: First, how effective history might be made in bringing young men into fruitful trains of thought regarding present politics; secondly, how real an influence an earnest teacher might thus exercise upon his country.[1] In this state of mind he went with his college class to the Yale Commencement of 1856 to take his master's degree. Here was the turning point, and the way was pointed out from his uneasy and unhappy state of mind. While lounging among his classmates in the college yard White heard some one say that President Wayland, of Brown University, was addressing the graduates in the Alumni Hall.

"Going to the door", he says, "I looked in, and saw at the high table an old man, strong featured, heavy browed, with spectacles resting on the top of his head, and just at that moment he spoke very impressively as follows: 'The best field for work for graduates is now in the *West;* our country is shortly to arrive at the switching off place for good or evil; our Western States are to hold the balance of power in the Union, and to determine whether the country shall become a blessing or a curse in human history' ".[2]

White had never seen Wayland before, he never saw him afterwards. His speech lasted less than ten minutes, but, says White, "it settled a great question for me. I went home and wrote to sundry friends that I was a candidate for the professorship of history in any western college where there was a chance to get at students and as a result received two calls,—one to a Southern university, which I could not accept on account of my anti-slavery opinions; the other to the University of Michigan, which I accepted".

There at Ann Arbor in 1857, White's great work began for the organization and promotion of history and history teaching in America. There was not at that time so far as White could remember when he penned his Autobiography fifty years later, a single professor of history pure and simple in any American university. Sparks had trained up no school of historical professors at Harvard, Professor Dew had taught at William and Mary but he had given attention to economics rather more than to history. Francis Lieber at the University of South Carolina had taught political philosophy, but no systematic courses in history then existed as they have since been developed.

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[1] White, Autobiography, Vol. I, p. 256.

[2] Ibid., Vol. 1, p. 257.

White did pioneer work at Michigan. He aroused the interest of the under classmen while requiring of them regular text book work, and he lectured to the upper classmen and the students of the law school on the "Development of Civilization during the Middle Ages", on the "Revival of Learning", the "Consolidation of the French Monarchy" and on the "French Revolution",—requiring the reading of Mignet which remained for many years the best short summary of that great period.

One can never be sure in history that he has found a beginning, but here at any rate, was a great personal influence in the promotion of historical study in our universities. From these universities came not only the higher teachers of history, but the founders and promoters of the historical organizations that have meant so much for our historical collections. After 27 years of university life, serving for a number of these years as the administrative founder and head of Cornell University, Andrew D. White became as I have said, the first President of the American Historical Association.

The second illustration of which I wish to make use is that of a man in some respects still more remarkable than White with a more marked originality, but with a preparation for his work entirely different. He, too, in the early years of its foundation became President of the American Historical Association and his distinguished name brought honor to the society. I refer to Henry Adams.

When Henry Adams went to Harvard as a teacher of history in 1871, he found Professor Gurney in charge of courses devoted to classical times and Professor Torrey had charge of those devoted to modern times. There was a gap of more than 1000 years between. Adams was expected to take care of this gap, and make the full and proper connection between ancient and modern days. "Down to the moment he took his chair and looked his scholars in the face", Adams tells us, "he had given as far as he could remember, an hour, more or less, to the Middle Ages". History had nowhere broken down so pitiably or avowed itself so hopelessly bankrupt as in the period of the Middle Ages. Since Gibbon the spectacle was almost a scandal. It was 100 years behind the experimental sciences. For all serious purposes it was less instructive than Walter Scott and Alexandre Dumas. But Adams says he knew enough to be ignorant and he tumbled from one ocean of ignorance into another groping and inquiring his way. Historians undertake to arrange sequences, assuming a relation of cause and effect. But this new professor at Harvard refused to profess. He could see no relation or sequence whatever between his students and the Middle Ages. He was expected to teach the boys a few elementary facts, dates, and relations. He told them frankly that they might get their facts where they pleased and use the teacher only for questions. The only privilege a student had that was worth his claiming was that of talking to his professor, and the professor was bound to encourage it. His only difficulty on that side was to get them to talk at all.

Here we note a difference between White and Adams in their appreciation of certain values and methods. White's European ex-

perience, so different from what he had been used to as an undergraduate at Yale, had led him to think highly of the lecture method in teaching history. He thought it should be substituted for the recitation as a means of creating an interest in history by treating it as a living subject having relations to the present. Obviously White was greatly influenced by Arnold and he wished to use the past, its errors and its successes, chiefly as lessons for guidance in the present. He would use the themes of history, historical movements, periods and men, as subjects for his political philosophy and his teaching, by which he might influence young men for better citizenship and public service. This is a worthy purpose or ideal for a teacher, but it may not lead to accurate and impartial history. To Henry Adams, the lecture system to classes of hundreds was not to his liking at all, but was a good deal like a revival of the 12th century, when thousands of students followed their peripatetic leaders and lecturers from one university to another. Adams thought that no man could instruct more than a half dozen students at once. And if out of ten men nine were common place and one was especially brilliant Adams preferred to take the bright tenth man and upon him to concentrate his special attention. This may suggest an aristocracy of learning, but it also suggests the purpose and essence if not the beginning in America, of the laboratory method in teaching and studying history.

This method was destined to be carried forward by many American scholars, but first by one whose career as a director of historical studies I wish to use as my third illustration for pointing the way in which the cause of history has developed. I refer to Herbert B. Adams. Henry Adams taught history at Harvard for seven short years. Two years before he left his teaching, the Johns Hopkins University was founded,—the first university in America intended primarily for graduate study. Daniel Coit Gilman, the fellow student at Yale of Andrew D. White, became its first President. He gathered about him a body of scholars and research professors. At the opening of Johns Hopkins University in 1876 Herbert B. Adams became a Fellow in History.

Adams was born in Massachusetts in 1851, not of the more famous Adams family, like Henry, Charles Francis, and John Quincy, but of a branch line. He graduated at Amhurst in 1872; he studied under Bluntschli at Heidelberg for three years, receiving his Ph. D. degree in 1876. He returned to America for further graduate work at the Hopkins,—becoming a Fellow in History in 1876, an Associate Professor in History in 1883 and a full Professor in 1891. For sixteen years from its founding in 1884 Adams was Secretary of the American Historical Association, and during these years he carried most of the detailed and heavy work of the Association. He retired as Secretary in 1900 and was elected first Vice President, thus being put in line for the Presidency; but in the following year came his untimely death, in the very prime of his life, when he was barely past the age of fifty.

In my judgment no man in America in his day and generation was more instrumental in promoting historical study and the effective

organization of historical knowledge than was Herbert B. Adams. President Gilman well says that more than any other person Adams is "entitled to be called the founder of the American Historical Association". Adams was my own guide and mentor in graduate work, and while he was not a great man, I can testify that he was a true man, and I verily believe that in force of suggestion and in his ability to see the possible opportunities and achievements ahead, his powers came near to those of the genius. His best work was not in writing history but in training others to write it, and I doubt if any man's influence went beyond his in creating in America a new school of historical research. He was a great editor, a great director, a great organizer. More than forty volumes of the "Historical Studies" of the Johns Hopkins press came by his invitation and direction from his students and friends. Professors Turner and Haskins of Harvard, Jameson, of Washington, Ross and Commons of Wisconsin, McPherson of Georgia, Steiner and Latane, of Baltimore, Blackmar of Kansas, Woodrow Wilson, Albert Shaw, Albion W. Small, John M. Vincent, these are only a few of the names of distinguished men who are ever ready to acknowledge the deceisive influence of Herbert B. Adams on their work and their lives.

I have commented upon the work of these three men,—White and the two Adamses,—because their work in history has been typical. Many other are equally deserving of appreciation. Thought and action must be organic to be historic, and these men stand for organized influences and forces that have had lasting weight in developing our historical spirit.

We are of course all well aware that the American Historical Association led by White and Winsor, the Adamses and their colleagues, was not the first Historical Society in America. It was not even the first with a national name. An American Historical Society was founded in 1836, with its seat of influence and operation in Washington. Ex-President John Quincy Adams was its first president. Its occasional meetings were held in the House of Representatives. Peter Force was its directing and most active member, and to him America is indebted for the publication of rare tracts in the period of the Revolution, and for the collection of the American Archives. This was a great national undertaking. But this Society while it served a national purpose had its membership almost entirely among those who were resident in Washington and within officials of the Government. It lost its life when it lost its Force,—its Peter Force, who had not attached to its membership the university factors that have been so effective in giving greater permanence to these later voluntary organizations.

In 1890, in the sixth year of the American Historical Association, it was reported to that body by its Secretary that there were over 200 historical societies in the United States. I suppose that every State has its State Society, and there are many more local ones. The Massachusetts Historical Society, the mother of them all, dates back to 1791. Its *Collections* and *Proceedings* are among the valuable materials of American history.

The most of these State and local societies had been organized before the American Historical Association. This national Association was not the outcome of these local bodies, but it became a very potent influence in stimulating and strengthening their work. New State Societies and other auxiliary societies arose, your own among them in 1899. In its short life of less than a quarter of a century the Illinois Historical Society has distinguished itself in its productive results. The Indiana Historical Society was organized in 1830, and it claims a continuous life from that time to this. But for a half century its meetings were few and far between, but since its reorganization in 1886 it has had an annual meeting and it has had a useful and productive life. In 1916 and 1918 Indiana and Illinois celebrated the centennial of their Statehood and these celebrations tended greatly to increase popular interest in the history of these commonwealths. With a view to its centennial Indiana created an Historical Commission, and both centennials became the occasion not only of temporary celebrating pageants but of historical publications of permanent value to the two States. Illinois is especially to be congratulated upon the high character of her Centennial publications. They are a monument to her honor and to her worthy past.

I cannot take time here even to summarize the services or estimate the value of these State and local historical societies. Their collections and proceedings taken together throughout the country are the most valuable sources we have for students and writers in American history. These societies have served to stimulate historical interest. They have been the agencies for establishing magazines of history which have called forth and preserved historical productions of great value. If it had not been for the existence of these societies thousands of documents would have been lost forever that have now been saved.

Fifteen years ago Professor Greene of your State University made a notable report to the American Historical Association on the work of these State and local historical societies.* He called attention to recent legislation affecting them; to the public appropriations of money in aid of their collections, and of their research and their publications; to their notable buildings and equipments; and to the historical publications that were appearing from year to year prompted by their influence and agencies.

I shall not attempt to recite how the record then made known has been still further advanced and enlarged. But of one western Society and its influence I feel that I must speak. I refer to the Mississippi Valley Historical Society. This Society has been in existence since 1907. Those who know its work will feel, I am sure, that the claims of one of its recent circulars are fully justified and well within the truth: "It has united the western historians in common interests; it has developed a group of younger historians; it has inspired the older local societies to greater energy and higher ideals; it has furnished through its *Review* and *Proceedings* a medium for the

* Association Report 1907, Vol. I.

publication of many excellent essays; and it has laid the foundation of western American history on a scientific basis".

This sets forth very well what an effective organization does for the cause of history. By the devoted and efficient work of Professor Alvord in the establishment of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review,* Illinois has had not only an important but a leading part in the life of this Mississippi Valley Society.

Before I close I beg to speak a few words on the spirit of History, in tribute to the Muse for whose life and work these organizations of ours exist. History cannot depend upon the memory of men; it cannot depend upon folklore nor upon the traditions that come to us from word of mouth. History rests upon the document. "No document no history", has now come to be one of the accepted maxims of historical science. The document refers not merely to the printed or written page, but to any tangible form of evidence,—a monument, a coin, a weapon, a relic, any leavings of the past that may help to tell about the life of the world and its people. The historian who studies the documents, relics and leavings that time has not effaced must seek to relate these to one another and put down in some sequence just what he finds. He must not set down aught in malice, nor must he unduly embellish his tale. He must seek the truth and be fearless in revealing it. The historian must come to his task with the impartial mind, with a mind never fixed but always open and inquiring. Clio is the Muse of History. She is best represented by the artist who pictures her in a listening attitude, with the stylus in her hand, the open page yet unmarked before her. She is not yet writing, but is just about to write, with her ear ever bending to hear the last word in evidence. We may be sure that Clio is not an opinionated goddess,—like the old Scotchman who prayed that he might be set right because, the Lord knows, if he ever got wrong heaven and earth could not change him.

We can appreciate this spirit of history only as we see it in action, as we see it represented or incarnated in some great master of the subject. Many worthy names might be adduced, but I shall bring forward two whose life work has shown not only great achievement but unusual devotion to the spirit of impartial history and to the canons of historical science.

The first great master of the modern school of critical historians is Leopold von Ranke. It was he who taught the historical student and writer to be critical and impartial. He was the master of Lord Acton, one of the greatest of modern English historians. Lord Acton tells of the last time he saw Ranke. It was in 1877 when Ranke was old, feeble, sunken, and almost blind, scarcely able to read or write. He uttered his farewell to his pupil with kindly emotion, and Acton expected that the next he should hear from Ranke would be the news of his death. Two years later, at the age of 83, Ranke began a Universal History, "which, carried forward in seventeen volumes far into the middle ages, brought to a close", says Acton, "the most astonishing career in literature".[1] Is there another case on record that can parallel or approach this devotion to historical science?

[1] Acton's Study of History, p. 49.

Ranke had read Scott's *Quentin Durward*. He was shocked to discover that Scott's Louis XI was inconsistent with the original in Commynes. This led him to the high resolve that henceforth his prime object should be to follow without swerving, and in stern subordination and surrender, the evidence of his authorities. "He decided effectually to repress the poet, the patriot, the religious or political partisan; to sustain no cause; to banish himself from his books, and to write nothing that would gratify his own feelings or disclose his private convictions. When a strenuous divine who, like him, had written on the Reformation, hailed him as a comrade, Ranke repelled his advances. "You", he said, "are in the first place a Christian; I am in the first place an historian. There is a gulf between us".

"It was Ranke's purpose to refrain from judging, to show what might be said on both sides. He was willing to leave the rest to Providence. He scrutinized and dissected the writers that had gone before. Niebuhr had dismissed the traditional stories of ancient Rome and had set up constructive work of his own. But it was Ranke's mission to raise up a school of critical disciples, from whose work has been learned the technical, scientific process by which the study of modern history has been carried on within living memory". Such, in substance, is the tribute of Acton to Ranke,—the tribute of a great disciple to a great master.

I mention these men and their work to indicate how important it is that we should have effective historical organizations whose purpose it will be to promote and conserve the interests of such capable and devoted historical scholars and writers. "History", say Lanlois and Seignobos, "is the utilization of documents. It is a matter of chance whether documents are preserved or lost. Hence the predominant part played by chance in the formation of history".

It is the purpose of your organization and of similar organizations in every State in the American Union, to reduce this chance to a minimum. Such work cannot be left to private individuals or even to organizations sustained only by private enterprise. It is the function of the State to make these organizations possible, to subsidize them, to strengthen them and to enable them to expand their work and make it permanent. There is no higher function for the State than that of preserving its own history.

Those who know the process of historical production know well the many operations between the preservation and inspection of the documents to the knowledge and presentation of the facts. There must be analysis, comparison, analogy, criticism, selection, elimination. The facts are isolated and scattered. They must be organized into a structure. They must be grouped according to some selection and combination. All this makes necessary a division and organization of labor in history. There must be specialists who give themselves to search for documents, to their restoration and classification. These should coordinate their efforts for the sake of accuracy and economy of labor.

There must be writers of monographs, those who bring together special materials for more general and comprehensive works. These writers of monographs must work by some common method under

rules and expert direction, in order that the result of each man's work may be used by the others without imposing upon each the task of investigating the whole field to be covered.

Then workers of experience should be found to renounce research and devote their time to the study of monographs, and to produce scientifically comprehensive works of historical construction. In this field of work the historical writer endeavors to present safe and fair conclusions as to the nature and causes of social changes. This task, when well performed, has been called the crown of historical science.

Such is the vast task of history as set forth by those who have written upon the science of its exposition. How can such a task be performed without organization, without cooperation, or without the sustaining aid of that great organ and agency of human society which we call the State. It cannot be done. For this cause there must be leadership, devoted public spirited leadership. There must be a membership and a following, moved by the spirit of service. But above these factors for the promotion of history, the organized State should come to realize more and more that progress and change for the betterment of society has always come and is still to come chiefly by our increasing knowledge of history and nature. May we not be allowed with Professor Jowett, to imagine the minds of men everywhere working together during many ages for the completion of our knowledge, and may we not hope that this increase of knowledge will transfigure the world?[1]

[1] Jowett's Plato, I, 414.

A NEGLECTED EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[By JAMES SHAW, Librarian of the Aurora Public Library.]

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I esteem it a great privilege to come before the Illinois State Historical Society, and to present to its members an incident in the life of Abraham Lincoln that has been strangely neglected by his biographers. The volume of literature that has grown up about that name is already immense, and it is still growing. Nearly every one who ever knew Lincoln—every one at least who had the gift of writing or speaking—has contributed something to our knowledge of the man. Indeed, so closely has this field been gleaned that it seems singular that any fact in that life that could be considered at all important can have escaped the biographer. New interpretations of Lincoln's character will, of course, come from new studies of his life and times. But it has seemed unlikely that new facts will be brought to light, and added to the sum of our knowledge of his wonderful career.

Yet there was an episode in Lincoln's life that has thus far escaped the attention of his biographers. It is not unknown to close students of the early history of Illinois. It has been narrated at some length by Mr. J. Seymour Currey, of Evanston, in his "History of Chicago". It has been related by Dr. B. J. Cigrand, of Batavia, in articles contributed to the press. It was also mentioned by Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, of Oak Park, in the annual address before this body last year on "Lincoln and Illinois," and again in Dr. Barton's Lincoln anniversary address this year before the Chicago Historical Society on "The Influence of Chicago on the Career of Lincoln".*

These are the only public utterances on the subject that have come to my knowledge, except a cold official narrative made up at the time of the event. We look in vain for even a mention of this episode in the elaborate work of Nicolay and Hay, the secretaries of President Lincoln. Herndon and Lamon, Lincoln's intimate friends and partners, make no mention of it in their books. Dr. J. G. Holland came to Illinois after the death of Lincoln, and made diligent search for material for the life he wrote. Holland's work is one of the best of the early biographies, but he does not seem to have obtained the slightest knowledge of the incident referred to. Miss Ida M. Tarbell was a tireless, painstaking and skillful assembler of the material she collected for her biography, but this fact escaped her entirely.

* Fergus Historical Series No. 18, published Chicago, 1882, gives an excellent account of the Convention, compiled by Robert Fergus.
A memorial to Congress, containing the proceedings of the Convention was published at Albany, 1848, by C. Van Benthuysen.

Dr. Barton, in his valuable monograph, "Abraham Lincoln and His Books," enumerates fifty formal biographies of Lincoln, ranging all the way from Nicolay and Hay's ten-volume work to some quite slender sketches. Not one of these books contains any mention of this episode. I think, therefore, we are quite justified in calling it "neglected".

I.

This event in the life of Abraham Lincoln had its genesis in a message of President Polk, vetoing a bill that passed Congress in the summer of 1846. This bill made an appropriation of something like one and a third millions of dollars for the improvement of certain rivers and the construction of harbors on the great lakes. President Polk considered the bill unconstitutional. Hence the veto.

James Knox Polk was the eleventh President of the United States. He was the first "dark horse" to win a Presidential nomination. He was also the first beneficiary of the two-thirds rule. This was a device of the slave power, adopted by the Democratic national convention of 1832 to prevent the nomination of any candidate not acceptable to that interest. Martin Van Buren received an actual majority in the Democratic national convention of 1844, but his position in regard to the annexation of Texas was not satisfactory to the Southern wing of the party, and he could not compass the two-thirds necessary to nominate. Seven ballots were taken before Polk's name was mentioned. On the ninth ballot he received the vote of every delegate in the convention. He was elected by a narrow margin, defeating Henry Clay, the Whig candidate.

President Polk was a man of pure character and respectable ability. He had served as Governor of Tennessee. For fourteen years he was a member of Congress, and for two terms he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Polk was the only Speaker who ever attained the Presidency. In politics he was a disciple of Jefferson, and a devout follower of President Jackson.

From the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there had been sharp conflict in regard to the powers of the general government under that instrument. Two schools of political thought had sprung up. One school, called strict constructionists, held that Congress could exercise no powers except such as were specifically granted by the Constitution. The loose or liberal constructionists contended that Congress had the right and the power to enact any measure, authority for which might reasonably be inferred from the language of the basic law. The strict constructionists were usually members of the Democratic party. The liberal constructionists were usually Federals or Whigs.

Yet party lines were not always rigidly drawn on this issue. The first wide departure from the theory of strict construction was when President Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon. Jefferson was a high priest of strict construction. He held that the government which governs least is the best government. Logically, therefore, he was opposed to injecting into the Constitution any mean-

ing or purpose that was not clearly expressed in the instrument. His ideas on the subject were, on occasion, however, quite elastic. One of his biographers says: "Jefferson had a fair measure of respect for the Constitution, but he thought it might too often have the effect of fetters on the nation." And again the same biographer says: "If the will of the people was with him in an unconstitutional policy, which he believed to be sound, he would speak respectfully of the Constitution, but he would not hesitate to disregard it."

The truth of this estimate of the views of Jefferson in regard to the Constitution is seen in the course he pursued when it was proposed to purchase the Louisiana Territory. He was clearly of the opinion that the purchase was unconstitutional. At first he thought it would be necessary to amend the Constitution so as to authorize the purchase. But quick action was necessary, and that idea was abandoned. The purchase was made, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and the Congress appropriated the money that constituted the purchase price.

This act, unconstitutional though it was, both in theory and in fact, has come to be regarded as an act of the highest statesmanship. But for that purchase, the vast domain comprised in what was then known as the Louisiana Territory, would have been wrested from France by the overwhelming naval power of Great Britain, and we should have had in the Mississippi valley a powerful, unfriendly, and possibly hostile neighbor.

Since the day of the Louisiana purchase, the strict construction theory of the Constitution has received many a severe jolt. President Polk, who was such a stickler for strict construction that he could not approve the river and harbor bill of 1846, was made President on the issue of the annexation of Texas. That step was followed by war with Mexico, and that resulted in the annexation of other vast areas that once belonged to Mexico—now comprised in the States of New Mexico, Arizona and California. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867. Porto Rico and the Phillipines were obtained as the spoils of war, and for nearly a quarter of a century they have been governed as conquered provinces. The Isthmus of Panama has been severed, and a canal connecting the two greatest oceans of the world has been built by the government of the United States at a cost equal to thirty times the cost of the Louisiana Territory.

The preamble of the Constitution sets forth that that instrument was ordained and established, among other things, to "promote the general welfare." Perhaps we have reached that stage in our national development where any measure that is designed to effect that purpose will be regarded as constitutional.

But that point had not been reached in the days of President Polk. He was a strict constructionist of the straightest sect. His views are clearly expressed in the following extract from his veto message of 1846:

"The Constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the Federal Government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that purpose. . . . The general proposition that the Federal Government does not possess

this power is so well settled, and has for a considerable period been so generally acquiesced in, that it is not deemed necessary to reiterate all the arguments by which it is sustained. . . . It is not questioned that the Federal Government is one of limited powers. Its powers are such, and such only, as are expressly granted in the Constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to their execution."

II.

The veto of President Polk, and the consequent defeat of the river and harbor appropriation, caused a storm of protest to sweep over the country. The indignation was particularly intense in the region tributary to the great lakes. That section was just beginning to receive the tide of westward flowing migration that soon became a flood. A very large proportion of this migration came by way of the lakes. These great inland waters were without natural harbors. Vessels were compelled to take on and discharge cargo in open roadsteads, at great expense, and at no little peril of life. The demand for national aid in the construction of proper harbors on the lakes was therefore loud and insistent.

A number of devoted and interested citizens undertook to provide means whereby this public feeling might be given voice. The prime mover in this work was one William Moseley Hall, then a resident of Buffalo. He traveled about the country, calling and addressing meetings and civic bodies of various kinds, writing for the newspapers, and arousing public opinion by the usual propaganda methods. Mr. Hall's efforts resulted in the calling of a mass convention to be held at Chicago on July 5, 6 and 7, 1847.

The convention proved to be a success far beyond the hopes of its most enthusiastic projectors. Authentic accounts placed the number of people in attendance at 25,000. The number of accredited delegates was 5,000. Chicago was then an ambitious, self-conscious little town of about 16,000 inhabitants. Of course a town of that size could not begin to properly care for that number of visitors. Not a single railroad then entered the city, now the greatest railroad centre in the world. Thousands came to the convention by way of the lakes, by steamboat or sailing vessel. Other thousands came afoot, or on horseback, or by some kind of wheeled conveyance. A bare moiety of the people in attendance found shelter at night under some roof. Great numbers found quarters on the vessels that had brought them to the city. Thousands slept in the streets, or camped on the open prairie.

If the convention was great in quantity, it was also high in quality. No assemblage had ever gathered in the West that surpassed it in the high character and solid ability of its membership. From New York came a group of eminent men: David Dudley Field, acclaimed by his friends, and perhaps justly, "the most commanding figure at the American bar;" Horace Greeley, just rising into fame as the editor of the most influential newspaper the country has ever known; Thurlow Weed, one of the early political bosses, and certainly the most famous of the tribe. From Ohio came the eloquent Tom Corwin, just elected to the United States Senate. Ohio also sent her Governor,

William Bebb, and two or three former Governors. Missouri sent a numerous delegation, headed by Edward Bates, of St. Louis. From Indiana came Schuyler Colfax, a future Vice President. From Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin came a host of actual and potential Governors, Congressmen and Judges.

Illinois had an immense delegation in the convention. My own county of Kane sent 77 delegates. DeKalb, DuPage, Kendall, Lake, Will and other counties in northeastern Illinois had large delegations. Cook county sent a large delegation, headed by "Long" John Wentworth. From Sangamon county came Abraham Lincoln. By conviction, and by party affiliation, Mr. Lincoln was a warm advocate of internal improvements. His interest in this convention must be measured by the time, trouble and expense it cost him to attend. He probably came from Springfield to Chicago on horseback, and the journey, with the return trip, and his stay in Chicago, must have occupied about ten days.

III.

In 1847 Lincoln was thirty-eight years old. He had served four terms in the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly. He had practiced law for about ten years, and was acquiring a reputation as a lawyer who knew well three things—the law, the Judge, and human nature. These qualifications had made him a very successful trial lawyer. In 1846 he had been elected to Congress, but had not yet taken his seat. At the River and Harbor Convention he made his first appearance on what was really a national stage. He there had an opportunity, as we shall see, to measure himself with men of national reputation. We cannot doubt that the event had an important influence on his mental development.

Lincoln was the only Whig Congressman elected in Illinois in 1846. That fact, of itself, gave him prominence. The Chicago Evening Journal, the leading Whig paper in the West, recognized in the only Whig representative in Congress from Illinois a personage of importance. It welcomed him with enthusiasm to Chicago. "We expect much from him as a representative in Congress", it said. "Never was reliance placed in a nobler heart and a sounder judgment. We know the banner he bears will never be soiled."

E. B. Washburne, for many years representative in Congress from the Galena district in Illinois, and the American minister to France during the Franco-Prussian war, has given us a picture of Lincoln as he appeared when attending the River and Harbor Convention. Washburne was a delegate to the convention, and in a *magazine article published in 1885 he set down his recollections, as follows:

"I met Mr. Lincoln at the celebrated River and Harbor Convention at Chicago, held July 5, 6 and 7, 1847. His dress and personal appearance on that occasion could not well be forgotten. It was then for the first time I heard him called 'Old Abe.' Old Abe, as applied to him, seemed strange enough, as he was then a young man, only thirty-eight years of age. One afternoon several of us sat on the sidewalk under the balcony in front of the Sherman House. Among the number was the accomplished scholar and

* North American Review. 1885. Vol. 141 Abraham Lincoln in Illinois. By E. B. Washburne.

unrivaled orator, Lisle Smith. He suddenly interrupted the conversation by exclaiming, 'There is Lincoln on the other side of the street; just look at Old Abe.' From that time on, we all called him 'Old Abe.' No one who saw him can forget his appearance at that time. Tall, angular and awkward, he had on a short-waisted, thin, swallow-tailed coat, a short vest of the same material, thin pantaloons, scarcely coming down to his ankles, a straw hat, and a pair of brogans, with woolen socks."

IV.

The River and Harbor Convention promptly organized on Monday, July 5. The sessions were held in an immense tent. Edward Bates, of Missouri, was elected president. The usual committees were appointed. On Tuesday, in the morning, letters from many distinguished men were read. Former President Martin Van Buren, Henry Clay, Thomas Hart Benton, Silas Wright and many others sent letters commending the objects for which the convention had been called. The longest letter received was from Daniel Webster. The great expounder of the Constitution argued at length, in his customary sonorous and stately style, the constitutionality of Congressional appropriations for internal improvements.

On that morning there was also considerable speech-making. Hon. Alexander T. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, made a vigorous plea for internal improvements. This brought out David Dudley Field, who made an adroit speech in favor of strict construction, and of such improvements only as might be consistent therewith. He denied the right of the Federal Government to improve the navigation of the Illinois river, since it ran through a single State only, or of the Hudson *above a port of entry*. Mr. Field was an ardent Democrat, and a firm supporter of the Polk administration. It may fairly be inferred that he attended the convention with a view, if possible, of preventing any radical expression in favor of internal improvements. A President was to be elected in 1848, and the two great parties then dividing the country were already preparing for that contest. It would not do to permit a supposedly non-partisan convention to directly or impliedly censure the Democratic administration.

Mr. Lincoln was called upon to answer Mr. Field. In his Tribune letter Mr. Greeley mentions this incident in this quaint way: "Hon. Abraham Lincoln, a tall specimen of an Illinoian, just elected to Congress from the only Whig district in the State, was called out, and spoke briefly and happily in reply to Mr. Field." No report was made of any of these speeches, but there is a tradition that in the course of his remarks Mr. Lincoln made one of his peculiar "hits." Mr. Field had said that Congress had no right to appropriate money to improve the Illinois river, since it ran through one State only—it was not an inter-State river,—but he seemed to think that appropriations for the improvement of the Hudson would be perfectly constitutional. And Mr. Lincoln asked how many States the lordly Hudson ran through. Mr. Field again explained that in his opinion Congress had no right to make appropriations for the improvement of a river or harbor *above a port of entry*. The convention, however, was clearly against him.

In the afternoon of that second day of the convention the committee on resolutionss presented what might be called the platform of the convention. Thereupon the struggle between the strict constructionists and the liberal constructionists was on again. The first four planks of the platform declared in positive and unmistakable language that the Constitution was framed by practical men for practical purposes; that under the grant to Congress of power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States," that body "became obligated by every consideration of good faith and common justice to cherish and increase" both foreign and domestic commerce; that this obligation has been recognized from the foundation of the government; and that "the principle has been most emphatically acknowledged to embrace the Western lakes and rivers by appropriations for numerous light-houses upon them, which appropriations have never been questioned in Congress as wanting constitutional authority." The fifth plank in the platform was in this language:

"That thus, by a series of acts which have received the sanction of the people of the United States, and of every department of the government under all administrations, the common understanding of the intent and objects of the framers of the Constitution in granting to Congress the power to regulate commerce, has been manifested, and has been confirmed by the people; *and this understanding has become as much a part of that instrument as any part of its most explicit provisions.*"

Mr. Field now renewed his attack on the theory of the liberal construction of the constitutional powers of Congress. He moved to strike out all in this plank after the word "people." The clause he objected to was strong enough to satisfy the most rabid loose constructionist. It was like what Tom Benton called "making a stump speech in the belly" of the platform. Even Horace Greeley thought Mr. Field's motion ought to have prevailed. But the convention was in no mood for moderation, or for mild statement of its views, and Mr. Field's motion was rejected.

The fifteen planks of the platform, with one slight amendment, were then adopted as reported by the committee.

This practically closed the work of the convention. The last day was devoted to gathering up the odds and ends of business. The convention adjourned after listening to a powerful speech by the president, Mr. Bates, in which he returned thanks for the honor done him, a speech which, as Mr. Greeley said, "took the convention by surprise, so able, so forcible, and so replete with the soul of eloquence."

VI.

The River and Harbor Convention of 1847 is now an almost forgotten event even in the State where it met and considered an important question of public policy. An official narrative of its proceedings is contained in a monograph that is buried in obscurity in a few public and institutional libraries. That narrative seems to have escaped the attention of historian and biographer alike, except as before noted.

Abraham Lincoln, whose fame and work overshadowed the land within less than a score of years after the convention, has left no record of his part in it in any writing that has come to light. In a letter to his friend Orville H. Browning, dated June 24, 1847, after recounting some business and personal news, he says: "I am preparing to attend the Chicago River and Harbor Convention." That is all.

Yet we may fairly infer that some important after events had their roots in that convention. It was there that Horace Greeley met Edward Bates for the first time. Mr. Greeley conceived a high respect for him as a man of sterling character and great ability. Bates was Greeley's candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1860. It was also at the River and Harbor Convention that Mr. Lincoln met Bates for the first time, and when he became President he called Edward Bates into his cabinet as Attorney General. while the question of internal improvements was not a special issue in the Presidential election of 1848, it is a historic fact that the liberal constructionists swept the country in that year, and placed "rough and ready" Zachary Taylor in the Presidential chair.

We know, also that the River and Harbor Convetnion voiced convictions that became dominant in the growing West. That the opportunities afforded by the Convention were an important element in the mental and spiritual development of Abraham Lincoln cannot be doubted. They had their part in bringing to full flower the character so vividly portrayed by Lowell—

> "The kindly, earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
> Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
> New birth of our new soil, the first American."

ON AND ABOUT THE NATIONAL ROAD IN THE EARLY FIFTIES.

[By Dr. Charles B. Johnson.]

The whip how it cracks, and the wheels how they spin.
—Thos. Hood.

A little more than two generations ago one of the most important thoroughfares in this Country was the National Road which was built and maintained by the general Government at Washington. Its construction was begun early in the Nineteenth Century at Cumberland, Maryland and from thence continued in a westerly direction through the southern limits of that State, the southern limits of Pennsylvania and through the breadths of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois till it reached its termination at a point on the Mississippi River where today is the City of East St. Louis.

But in the midst of this work there appeared on the horizon of progress what promised to become a much more efficient and speedier means of transportation than that upon the National Road, backed though this Highway was by all the financial end engineering resources of the Washington Government. This was the Steam-Railway, the practicability of which was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all observers in the decade of the thirties of the last Century.

One effect of the steam-railway was to first suspend and later permanently stop all Government work on the National Road. However, before this had occurred the National Road had been completed through Ohio, where it proved to be a most important factor in the settlement of that noble Commonwealth, and well through Indiana and was reaching out into Illinois, then a very new State, when the suspension of work left the western end of this thoroughfare only a little more than an every-day, common "dirt-road", though, then as now, retaining the name National Road. But today through Illinois, the National Road is so far from being a "dirt road", that it has recently been made one of solid concrete from end to end and sixteen feet in width. I was born and raised on that part of the National Road that passed through Bond County, Illinois and about this interesting old highway are centered some of my earliest and most cherished recollections and I would that I had the pen of a Dickens or Washington Irving that I might depict some of the things I looked upon with a wide-eyed wonder when a small boy.

One such thing was the old-time stage-coach which twice every twenty-four hours passed once in each direction over the National Road. The builders of these stage-coaches had succeeded in effecting a happy compromise between durability on the one hand and something good to

look at on the other. The wheels and axles, the "running-gears" were especially strongly built, and the coach instead of having steel springs, was suspended on very strong, heavy leathern straps attached to a strong frame that reached up from the axles of the running-gears. This arrangement gave the body of the coach free play and a kind of swinging motion. At the rear of the body of the coach was a strong projecting frame covered with heavy rubber cloth for carrying trunks and called the "boot". At the front of the coach-body was the driver's seat and forward and beneath this a protected space for mail-sacks, "carpet-bags" and other small pieces of baggage. Around the outer edge of the top of the coach-body was an iron railing to prevent carpet-bags, packages of one kind and another, and likewise *passengers* from falling overboard. Inside the coach were three nicely upholstered seats, each of which could accommodate three passengers. Thus within, the coach could accommodate nine passengers, another could be comfortably seated by the driver and in an emergency one or two more could ride on top.

Four horses were always attached to the stage-coach, and at each stage-stand, one of which was located about every ten miles, these were exchanged for fresh ones. When nearing the village the stage-driver would blow his horn, "touch-up" his horses into a lively trot and upon turning in to the village tavern the body of the coach hanging lightly on its strong leather straps, would be given a swaying motion that was almost swan-like in gracefulness. Then when the coach would stop in front of the tavern, its door, opened by the always accommodating landlord, its well-dressed and seemingly, especially well-favored passengers would step out from its beautifully upholstered interior, I, a small boy, could but hope that "some sweet day" I, too, might be so fortunate as to travel in such attractive and luxurious style. Well, to anticipate a little, that "sweet day" never came. Here it may be of interest to say that when a newly enlisted soldier and yet in my nineteenth year, I, at Carlyle, Illinois, in August 1862, boarded a passenger coach on a steam-railway for the first time.

As soon as the stage-coach reached the village tavern, two stable boys stood ready to remove the four jaded horses and to put in their places fresh, fat and well groomed ones. Then with passengers all in their seats, trunks and other baggage securely in place the stage driver would mount to his seat in front and with whip and four lines in hand would speak a lively "ge-ap" to his team accompanied with a whip-crack, when off, almost at a bound, would go horses, coach and all and I can truly say that no up-to-date passenger train has since impressed me as did that old time stage-coach of seventy years ago, and when with all this before my eyes what more natural than that I a small boy, should firmly resolve to become a stage-driver when I got "big".

But the stage-coach attractive as it was lacked much of "being the whole show" to my childish eyes for among others who made use of the National Road were the "movers" who were represented in two distinct types. First there was the poverty-stricken class who plainly had reason to be looking for a better country. These particular better-country seekers would have a pair of old "sway-backed", half-starved

horses in front of a rickety old wagon with one or two ragged and patched quilts, spread over the bows to keep out sun and rain and peeking from under the turned-up edges of this extemporised cover would be one or two sallow-faced, slatternly women and perhaps half a dozen dirty-faced, frowsy-headed children.

All the "movers" were westward-bound and now as to the second and vastly more attractive type. Not unfrequently there would be a wagon drawn by a pair of fat, sleek horses, upon which were heavy, strong harness, and behind which was a staunch, newly-painted wagon sometimes of Conestoga make, that is to say with its bed framed to gether and its ends on a higher plane than its center. Most of the wagons of this make were from Pennsylvania or Ohio. But whether of this build or the ordinary, the wagons of this better class of movers were always covered with strong, clean ducking and everything about them spelled thrift. The men were comfortably clothed, the women and children clean and neat in their apparel and modest and well-mannered and not disposed to stare at everyone in sight. Even the dog under the wagon was well behaved and had a look of contentment. Some of the movers had with them live-stock, such as one or two milch-cows, several led-horses and I have even seen a small drove of sheep in the caravan. All of the movers were prepared for camping out of nights and in consequence their outfit comprised quilts, blankets and other needed bedclothes and food and cooking utensils besides. However "camping-out" was by no means confined to movers but was extensively practiced by all who made trips of any length.

One class of men who patronized the National Road were known as "drovers" and at certain seasons of the year droves of fat cattle, would frequently be seen on the way to the St. Louis market always in charge of two or three men on horse back. Another hour would perhaps witness a flock of fat sheep on the way to the St. Louis shambles; and at another time a drove of fat hogs would be seen slowly moving westward. Both the sheep and hogs would be in immediate charge of men on foot, though one or more saddlehorses would be in convenient reach in the event any animal broke away. The hogs were of the *razor-back* breed with long legs and, not unfrequently, long noses, exactly the opposite of the heavy-bodied and short-legged breed of today. Occasionally a considerable number of nice, sleek looking horses, all duly haltered and led, would be moving relatively lightly and speedily over the National Road destined for the St. Louis horse market. But whatever the make-up of the "drove" it would always be accompanied by a covered wagon in which were sundry things likely to be needed during the trip.

Another way of conveying fat hogs and fat sheep to St. Louis was in strong coops fitted on the running-gears of the wagon in place of the usual wagon-body. This coop was made of white oak or hickory and while strong was relatively light. A half dozen hogs or as many sheep could be put in it and carried alive and in comparative comfort. Sometimes coops made in this manner would be filled with dozens and dozens of chickens. Over these coops on the wagons a cover of ducking would be stretched on bows adjusted in the usual manner thus

protecting all from the weather. The men who drove these wagons were known as "marketers". There was one other frequenter of the National Road, namely, the "foot-pad". This was a man in very plain working clothes with nearly always a stick over his shoulder on the outer end of which were all his belongings tied up in a red handkerchief. The term "tramp" had not yet been coined.

Although very many of those who made long trips over the National Road "camped-out", yet there were enough otherwise inclined to support a tavern at practically every Stagestand along the National Road. Almost without exception each one of these would have near its front door a "sign-post" upon which would be a strong frame and pivoted in the center of this and swinging freely on its attachment would be a strong board upon which in large letters one could read from afar, "Entertainment for Man and Beast".

In its passage through Bond County the National Road comes in close touch with historic ground. Not far north of where this highway passes through Pocahontas, Bond County, is the Cox Monument that commemorates the site of an Indian massacre that occurred early in the nineteenth century. As all know in the War of 1812 most of the Indians sided with England. Two or three brothers by the name of Cox built their pioneer cabins in Bond County some years before the outbreak of this struggle. One of these cabins was near a small stream which has since been known as Cox'es Branch. Early in June, 1811 the older Cox, his wife and smaller children went some miles away to visit relatives and left the cabin and belongings in charge of a grown son and daughter. Returning next day they were horrified to find the son lying dead on the cabin floor and the daughter and likewise all the horses missing. As quick as it could be gotten together a posse of eight young men with trusty rifles mounted their horses and followed the trail of the savages who were finally overtaken some fifty miles north of where is Springfield today. As soon as the Indians came in sight a running fight occurred during which the white prisoner, Miss Cox, broke away from her captors and ran toward her friends. Seeing her about to escape a savage threw his tomahawk which wounded her but not severely enough to prevent her rescue by her friends and return with them to Bond County.

Meanwhile friendly hands buried the murdered young man and one of these with his adz chipped away the blood-stains on the puncheon floor. The marks of the adz made for the purpose named, remained on the puncheon floor till the cabin rotted down many years later.

Some years since the citizens of Pocahontas and vicinity erected a small, but suitable monument at the site of the Cox massacre. Henry Cox and son, uncle and cousin of the murdered man respectively, were part of the posse that overtook his murderers and rescued his sister. Sad to say both of these brave men were three years later surprised and killed while working in their field some miles south of the present village of Pocahontas, Bond County, and not far distant from Hill's Fort of which more later.

Henry Cox was a much-respected member of Colonel Russell's Rangers and here it may be of interest to say that in 1811 Congress

passed an Act which authorized the raising of a Regiment of Rangers under the command of Colonel William Russell of Kentucky, a brave Indian fighter and a veteran of the War of the Revolution. Each man was required to furnish his own horse, gun, clothes and other needed equipment and was to receive one dollar per day for his services. Four of the ten companies composing this regiment were raised in the Territory of Illinois and were commanded respectively by Captains Jacob Short, James B. Moore and the brothers Samuel and Wm. B. Whiteside. Some if not all of these officers had rendered honorable service in the Revolutionary War.

About one mile east of Pocahontas, Bond County, Illinois, is Shoal Creek, a considerable stream that empties in the Kaskaskia, or Okaw, and that in mid-nineteenth century days furnished motive power to saw lumber and grind the corn and wheat that the pioneer might rear a "frame" house and have a due amount of bread. Some three miles south of where the National Road crosses Shoal Creek a mile east of Pocahontas, is the site of Hill's Fort that was one of a number of its kind built in the settled parts of Illinois to protect the pioneers from the savages during the war of 1812. These forts were built of heavy logs and were hence called Block-Houses. They were two stories in height with the upper story projecting several feet over the lower and with the projecting corners cut off close to prevent the Indians from reaching the roof and setting fire to the structure. The logs were fitted close together and at the space of about every seven feet a port hole was left for a rifleman to introduce his gun and fire at the enemy.

In some instances a Block-House of the above description was built at the four corners of a square and all connected by tall heavy timbers set deep in the ground and close together. This structure was known as a stockade and was often large enough to contain several families together with their stock, at least some of it. Such a structure was Hill's Fort before referred to as having its location some three miles south of where the National Road crossed Shoal Creek and a little east of that stream.

If we may give credence to a narrative recorded in Governor John Reynold's Pioneer History of Illinois, a most remarkable struggle occurred at Hill's Fort during the War of 1812. In the late summer of 1814 this Fort was garrisoned by about a dozen Rangers under the command of Lieutenant John Journey. There was also in the fort one woman, a Mrs. Pursely, wife of one of the garrison.

On the night of August 30, 1814, certain occurrences made those in the Fort believe that a considerable body of Indians were lurking near. To settle the matter next morning before daylight Lieutenant Journey and his men with loaded guns in their hands mounted their horses and rode some little distance from the Fort when they were fired upon from an ambuscade and as a result Lieutenant Journey and three men were killed and two others wounded, though one of these but slightly. The other wounded man, William Burgess, sustained a broken ankle and consequently hid in the tall grass while all but one of his comrades hastened to the inside of the Fort. Tom Hig-

gins was the man who remained behind and this he did "to get a pull at them", (the Indians), as he expressed it.

According to Governor Reynold's narrative the Indians to the number of seventy or eighty were several hundred yards distant from the Fort and four of these seeing Higgins alone and outside the Fort advanced towards him and as they approached, he raised his rifle, took aim, fired and one of the Indians fell. Dodging behind a tree Higgins had the good fortune to again load his gun. The three remaining Indians believing that Higgins gun was not loaded advanced boldly to attack him, but watching his opportunity he fired and the biggest one of the savages dropped dead. The two remaining Indians next rushed forward and attacked their white enemy with knives and spears. With a terrible blow from the butt of his gun Higgins crushed in the skull of one of his adversaries and then there occurred a fierce hand to hand encounter with the one remaining Indian in which Higgins from loss of blood and general exhaustion was likely to fare badly. All this was witnessed by the large body of savages a few hundred yards away and likewise by the six or eight whites in the Fort. Among those in the Fort was Mrs. Pursely, already referred to as being the wife of one of the garrison and the sight of Higgin's desperate struggle so worked on her sympathies that she snatched the loaded rifle from her husband's hands and declared she was going to the assistance of Higgins who should not be allowed to lose his life after displaying so much daring. Mrs. Pursely's determined resolve shamed the men and they went with her to the rescue of Higgins. When all were secure within the Fort it was found that Higgins was nearer dead than alive as the result of loss of blood and the shock of four bullets received in his body. Fortunately none of these were in vital parts and two were so superficial that they were soon cut down upon and removed. With careful nursing the patient finally made a fair recovery. However, one of the two remaining bullets was making so much trouble that he resolved to have it out. Hearing of a doctor who was reputed to have some skill in surgery, he one morning mounted his horse and rode some distance to consult him. The surgeon wanted more for the operation than the patient felt able to pay and returning home he a little later took his razor, cut down on the bullet and to use his own language "flirted it out with his finger".

Tom Higgin's fight with the four Indians gave William Burgess, who it will be recalled was wounded in one of his ankles, opportunity to crawl through the tall grass and get inside the Fort. He later made a good recovery, settled on a farm not far distant from Hill's Fort, raised a family and lived to old age. Burgess Township, Bond County, (the place of my nativity) is named for him. One of my uncles married a daughter of William Burgess, the Indian Fighter and Ranger, and his blood trickles in the veins of a number of my cousins.

Hill's Fort was the site of the first settlement in Bond County and this fact together with its other historic features caused the Daughters of the American Revolution to erect a suitable memorial on the spot some years since.

Realizing that William Burgess has his name perpetuated in the Township named for him and that the site of Hill's Fort has received a permanent memorial I naturally became interested in Tom Higgin's history subsequent to his remarkable fight with Indians. Governor Reynold's narrative states that he finally settled in Fayette County, was at one time Door Keeper of the House of Representatives, Vandalia, then being the State Capital, and that at his death was buried there. To if possible discover the location of Higgin's grave I wrote to my cousin, (a descendent of Wm. Burgess) Edward L. Johnson of Vandalia, and asked him to if possible ascertain the location of Higgin's grave. After a careful investigation it was found that he was filling an unmarked grave on the Fayette County Farm (otherwise *Poor*) Farm. In plain English Higgins is today filling a pauper's grave.

In getting together data for this paper I ran across a copy of Governor John Reynold's Pioneer History of Illinois published in 1887 and in this is a foot-note from the pen of the late Judge Joseph Gillespie of Edwardsville, a well known jurist and man of the strictest integrity. This foot-note is to the effect that Tom Higgins while a brave man was prone to exaggeration and hence much that he related had to be received with the classical "grain of salt".

However, Governor Reynolds who like Higgins was a Ranger in the War of 1812, and met and knew him personally, gives credence to the whole story of the Hill's Fort encounter. Most likely if all the facts were known the truth would be found somewhere between Governor Reynold's narrative and Judge Gillespie's strictures on the same. But in any event all who knew Higgins recognized his bravery and faithful service as a Ranger and Indian Fighter, consequently the fact that his body lies in what is really a pauper's grave can be regarded in no light other than that of a burning shame.

THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

[Theodore Calvin Pease.]

Any discussion of the Illinois Historical Collections in a paper so short as this must be a more or less perfunctory one. The standing of that series among students of American history both within and without the state is such that in this circle it needs no commendation. Begun by the Illinois State Historical Library with H. W. Beckwith as editor until his death in 1903, the series has been carried by my predecessor as editor, Professor C. W. Alvord, to fifteen volumes, recognized everywhere as models of historical editing. The main principle established by now for the series is as follows: that each volume shall consist of source material relating to one subject or period, with adequate footnotes and index, and with a brief historical introduction explaining and summarizing the sources edited. On this principle it is to be supposed the series will continue.

The volumes of the Collections so far issued, with the exception of the first, have been grouped in certain series. Of these seven are now represented by published volumes: the British Series, the Virginia Series, the Executive Series, the Lincoln Series, the Bibliographical Series, the Constitutional Series, and the Biographical Series. In most of these series our plans are laid for development by additional volumes in the course of the next few years. A brief summary of these future projects may be interesting.

The British Series, edited by Professors Alvord and Carter, so far includes two volumes of materials relating to the British regime covering the subjects of politics, trade, local conditions, imperial organization in the Illinois, from 1763 to 1768. A third volume of the series, entitled *Trade and Politics* 1768-1770, is now in press. The projected publication of two or three more volumes of the same material will round out the series, forming for the period 1763 to 1778 an admirable collection of sources which will illustrate better than anything now in print the whole trend of British imperialism in the west.

The Virginia Series, dealing with the period 1778-1790, now contains two volumes of the records of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, edited by Professor Alvord, and a volume of George Rogers Clark Papers, edited by Dean James A. James of Northwestern University. Definite plans have been formed to enlarge it by the publication of one or more additional volumes of the papers of George Rogers Clark and of Oliver Pollock, the financial agent of Virginia and of George Rogers Clark at New Orleans. One such volume of George Rogers Clark Papers edited by Dean James is almost ready for the press. There is little

doubt, however, that a great deal of additional material of interest on the Virginia regime in the Illinois Country is available. The Spanish plans and ambitions with respect to the country east of the Mississippi before 1789 have never been adequately worked out. We believe that with the transcripts from Spanish colonial archives now being accumulated in the collections of the Illinois Historical Survey,—transcripts which now number almost 40,000 pages,—we have material which may serve to furnish additional volumes illustrative of this side of Spanish colonial ambitions. The possible exploitation of similar material in the Canadian Archives or the British Public Record Office for British ambitions in the same period is a dimmer future prospect.

The Executive Series contains two volumes of the letter books of the governors of Illinois from 1818 to 1852. Several volumes containing a reprint of all messages of the governors of the state will be added to this series as soon as the editorial office can find time for their publication. The material has been selected and all that is necessary is to edit the volumes and see them through the press.

The Lincoln Series now contains one volume of Lincoln-Douglas Debates edited by President E. E. Sparks, probably one of the most popular volumes of the Collections. Within the next biennium this series will be extended by the publication of the diary of Orville H. Browning for the period of the civil war and reconstruction, the manuscript of which has just come into the possession of the Illinois State Historical Library. The diary, covering the period 1850-1880 reveals Browning in many aspects,—the lawyer, the whig politician, the senator, the cabinet member, the friend of Lincoln. It is a mine of information not only on political, but also on social and economic history.

The Bibliographical Series, which now contains three volumes, bibliographies respectively of Illinois newspapers by Professor Frank Scott of the University of Illinois, of books of travel and description relating to Illinois, by Professor Buck now of the University of Minnesota, and of the material in the County Archives of the state by the present editor is capable of enlargement; indeed the volume of Travel and Description is but a part of a larger bibliography of the state projected by Professor Buck; but no immediate additions to it are contemplated.

No further additions at present are contemplated in the Constitutional Series, brought out to assist the Constitutional Convention of 1920-22 in its work. This series now contains two volumes, an annotated reprint of the Illinois constitutions edited by Mr. Verlie, and the Debates of the Constitutional Convention of 1847 by Professor Cole, now at the Ohio State University.

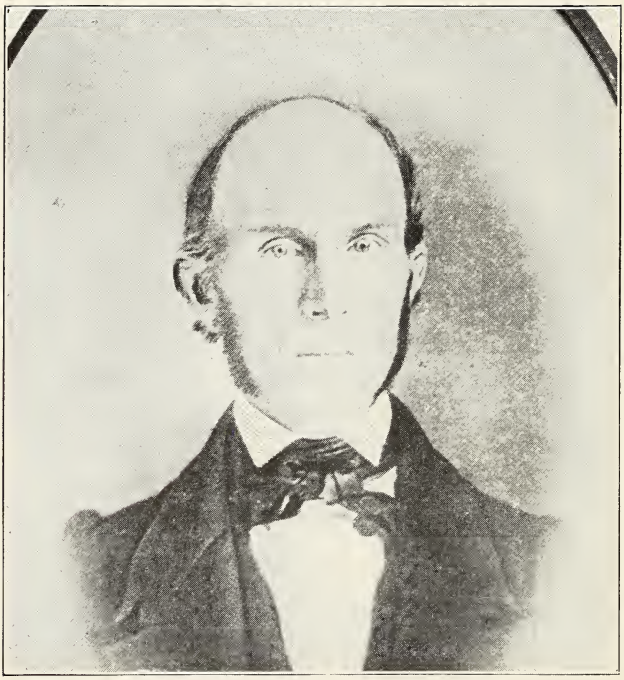
Similarly, no addition is contemplated to the Biographical Series, which now contains only one volume, the reprint of Washburne's Memoir of Edward Coles. At first sight this volume might seem a departure from the policy of the Library to print only sources of the Collections, but in view of the fact that Washburne knew many of the participants in the Convention struggle of 1824, and that his work, though faulty and inaccurate, accordingly derives its main importance from being a source, and in view of the further fact that a large num-

ber of documents hitherto unpublished relating to Coles have been drawn into the volume, it will be seen that it is no departure from the established rule.

The creation of two additional series by the publication of new volumes is contemplated at present. One of these, the Legislative Series, in the preparation of which the Library is being assisted by the State Bar Association, will contain a reprint of all laws in force in the Illinois Country from the coming of the white man to 1818. There is now in press a reprint of the Laws of the Northwest Territory from 1788 to 1800, during which period Illinois formed a part of the Territory. It will have introductions written by Mr. Zane of Chicago, and by the editor of the Collections. It will be followed by volumes reprinting the territorial laws of Indiana to 1809, when Illinois Territory was set off from it and the laws of Illinois Territory from 1809 to 1818. The series will be finally supplemented by a reprint of the French Law code in force in the Illinois.

Another new series in the Collections will be called the Statistical Series. At present it is represented by a volume of state election returns for the period 1818-1848 edited by the editor of the Collections and now in press. Another volume projected in it is a publication of the election returns from 1848 to 1870 after which they are generally available in print. Still another is a reprint of the names of heads of families from the first state census. The interest of this to the student of genealogy, especially of the larger genealogy which from individual instances summarizes migration routes, needs no comment. The launching of other new series have been discussed from time to time; series on state politics in the period 1818-1848; series on economic history. These projects, however, have not reached a stage of maturity at which they can be definitely announced.

In the last seven years there has been a comparatively meagre output of volumes of the Collections. This has been due to the fact that the publication office has been engrossed first with the publication of the six-volume Centennial History and then with the publication of six volumes on Illinois' share in the World war. With these projects disposed of, or nearly disposed of, the editorial office is free to press on toward the realization of its ideal,—the covering of every period of the state's history with adequate source publications in the form of series and volumes of the Illinois Historical Collections.



JAMES TALCOTT GIFFORD,
FOUNDER OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

JAMES T. GIFFORD AND THE FOUNDING OF ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

(From Original Manuscripts.)
[Edited and annotated by his granddaughter, STELLA DAVIDSON AINSWORTH.]

In my possession are two manuscripts—time-stained to a deep brown color. One of them bears the date 1835 and the other 1850. Both are penned in the same fine hand. One is a letter to the writer's wife, left behind him in New York. The other contains notes for an address delivered in honor of the completion of the first forty-two miles of railroad built out of Chicago and opened as far as Elgin in 1850. Both tell the same story.

To one who has been reared among them, there is no more beautiful picture than that presented by the rolling prairies of northern Illinois. In the summer, patches of golden grain alternate with fields of corn and oak groves cast their shadows between. A dun pasture rises with the swelling slope of the next hill. Comfortable farm dwellings give a human element to the scene, while here and there a glimpse of bright water adds motion and a glad sense of abundance. In the midst of one such dimpled landscape, on the low bluffs that border Fox River lies Elgin, whose founder and whose founding are the subject of this sketch.

James Talcott Gifford, son of Asa and Dinah Talcott Gifford, was born in Herkimer, New York, on January first, 1800—an appropriate birthday for a pioneer. His parents were of English stock, the first Americans on both sides having come to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, moved to Connecticut in the early eighteenth and later to New York. They seem, most of them, to have been farmers, owning land and doing their small part in the formation and upholding of local government. There were few professional men among them.

Asa Gifford and Dinah Talcott were married in 1794 in Herkimer and lived in that town until 1811, when they moved to Sherburne, New York. Here their children were educated and reared. Just what the schools of that time were like in a small town, I cannot say. somewhere my grandfather achieved a direct and interesting style in English composition, a clerkly hand and fewer vagaries of spelling than are sometimes found in the letters of past generations. He learned surveying also. There is a family tradition that, as a surveyor, he visited some of the southern states before his marriage and formed a taste for southern house-planning, which the pillared and porticoed houses built by him later in Elgin seem to attest.

James was one of a family of eleven children, of whom, at least eight lived to maturity, and made homes in Illinois. One sister, Louise, was the wife of Dr. Charles Volney Dyer, one time post surgeon at Fort Dearborn and remembered by old residents of Chicago for his wit and wisdom.

In Sherburne, James Gifford grew to manhood and left his name on the records of the place, as uniting with the Congregational Church, as a school-teacher and as a school-inspector. In 1823 he was married to Laura Raymond, daughter of Newcomb Raymond, a revolutionary soldier who gave an account of himself at the battle of Yorktown. This little lady brought to her Illinois home a daintiness and charm not usually associated with pioneer women. Two memories stand forth in my mind whenever her name is recalled. One is my amazement at the diminutive trunk into which she would pack the clothing of herself and her children when she returned to New York for a visit of a month or more. The other was her admission, in reply to my childish queries, that she was married in a "peach-blow crepe" gown, it was so delightfully unserviceable. Most of the wedding gowns of which I had heard were made of dark silk or merino, or of the conventional white book muslin easily refashioned into clothing for the next generation. But to have a grandmother married in "peach-blow crepe", and a grandfather who liked porticoes and drafty French windows, indicated a poetic inheritance which touched me as with an accolade. Indeed, I am convinced that the thought of this little pink bride of nearly a hundred years ago, gave to her husband a standard of beauty and of values which was never lowered. They lived first on a farm near Sherburne. But their horoscope evidently included the Star of Empire, for, little by little, they moved westward, pausing for a few years at each place, the last one in New York being Dundee, whose name Mr. Gifford suggested. Then came the great adventure.

With this unnecessarily long introduction, I will read you his own description of the journey and the founding and naming of Elgin, Illinois. In doing this, I have used the most interesting parts of both manuscripts, uniting them as well as I could. This may, however, cause some repetitions, which you will, I am sure, pardon.

Notes of an Address Given by James T. Gifford in Elgin, Illinois January, 1850.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Can I believe my eyes, can it be reality or is it by enchantment that the scene upon which I look is presented before me? It seems as if the wand of some mighty magician had been at work and conjured up this array of intelligence and beauty and good feeling and refinement and this beautiful edifice too, and on this spot, where a few short years since, I wandered through a wilderness in search of a home. Short indeed seems the interval, and it is but little more than half a score of years since the native forest was standing over the ground around us, the stream glided smoothly and uninterruptedly on

to embrace the father of waters, the campfire of the Indian was smoking upon its bank, the poles of his wigwam with its covering of flag mats, his canoe with its accompanying tackle, the only human objects of construction which met the eye, where now the hum of the mill stone, the rattle of the power loom, the whistle of the steam car, the signal for the school boy, and the call of the worshiper with his songs, greet the ear while the eye of the passing traveller rests with delight on cultivated fields, comfortable abodes, houses of worship, halls for instruction, the artisan's workshop, the track of the railway and the guide posts of lightning. Heaven has strewed around us, my friends, a multiplicity of blessings which call loudly for a return from grateful hearts.

Permit, Ladies and Gentlemen, as my theme is to be Elgin, to give you a relation of some of the reminiscences connected with the exploring for, the selection, and naming of the spot and I trust you will excuse and pardon what may appear to you as egotism in relating incidents in which myself was in a measure connected. In the fall of 1834 one of my brothers [Hezekiah Gifford] and myself made arrangements for a trip to the west for the purpose of selecting a spot for our future homes,—he with a view of getting a farm, and myself a hydraulic power. We left Central N. Y. about the 1st of February, 1835, with a span of horses and wagon, with some provisions, tools, etc., the usual outfit of the emigrant for commencing improvements in the West. The western El Dorado was at that time beginning to attract much attention; and many families were on the road even in mid-winter, when we started, but mostly destined for Michigan and Indiana. One family, a man, his wife and son, from Ontario County, N. Y., a Mr. Ingraham, joined company with us and we came through to Chicago together. No incident occurred on the journey worthy of note except in relation to traveling on the Sabbath. Most of those in company with us at the commencement of the journey plead that they could not afford to lay by, they must go on from necessity. We put up our teams until Monday. Before Thursday of each successive week, we passed all who left us on Sunday morning, and during the following Sabbath while we lay by, the Sunday driving teams passed us, but later in the day each succeeding Sunday, until the fourth when they didn't come up. The teams equally as good, and no heavier loaded, were more jaded and worn down than ours which rested every seventh day. This fact was observed and admitted by the Sunday drivers themselves. We arrived in Chicago early in March, after being weather bound two days on the beach under the high bluffs at the head of the lake, during one of those most severe northerly blows when the surf and tumbling seas present a scene at once awful and grand. The same day of our arrival in Chicago we left the wagon and family, the three men starting on horseback along the Indian trail for the mouth of the Milwaukie, taking with us some provisions, tools and blankets. We were informed at Chicago that there were white settlers along the route, and at Milwaukie. In this we were misinformed. Many men had been down along the Lake during the previous fall from Indiana and

Michigan, had marked claims or laid up a small pen as a claim holder and gone back until Spring. One young man was holding a claim at Root River, now Racine, for Capt. Knapp, and a young man was also holding one in a small cabin at Milwaukie river for George Walker—no white family at either place. It was during this trip that we were first brought to the experience of pioneering. The whole country burned over by the Indians the previous fall; no feed of any kind to be obtained for our horses except by cutting trees when we reached timber for browsing; our provisions exhausted, and horses rapidly growing poor. The weather cold for encamping on the ground, we were earnestly urged by Mr. Ingraham to turn back to Chicago and go South to Yankee Settlement, where he had some acquaintances. We however persevered and reached Milwaukie river.

My first object here was to get feed for our starving horses, for we had divided our last bread and pork with them. Procuring an Indian's small bark canoe I proceeded to cross the river now swollen and full of floating ice to the trading post on the north side, where I procured corn at $2.00 per bushel; but endeavoring to get back with my corn, my canoe being light got wedged in among floating ice, so that I was very apprehensive of being carried down into the surf of the lake for a considerable time; but after a good deal of effort succeeded in reaching the south shore safely with the corn.

Water power here being claimed and it not being an inviting place for farming, we concluded to strike west on to the waters of the Fox and traverse it down to the white settlements which we supposed extended as far north as the State line at least. The Indians by signs informed us we could reach Somokia Mow wigwam in one day. Ingraham being desirous to return direct to Chicago, we agreed with him to take our horses with blankets and tools (so as to be as much as possible disencumbered) to Chicago, and leave them with our landlord there, while we prosecuted our explorations on foot to find the spot for the commencement of Elgin. For the name Elgin, Ladies and Gentlemen, I had selected before leaving N. Y., for whatever point I might pitch upon, provided it had no name. I can hardly account to you for the partiality I had for the name, except it be from admiration of the tune bearing it, a tune which a celebrated critic pronounces "one of the sweetest of Scotia's Holy Lays." I had been a great admirer of that tune from boyhood and the name Elgin had ever fallen upon my ear with musical effect. This name I had selected for a post office and village in N. Y. but finding a post office was established in that State of that name, I had substituted Dundee and kept Elgin in reserve for this. [Note: On ears accustomed to the sprightly airs of the present day, this "sweetest of Scotia's Holy Lays" falls as little less than a lugubious noise. And it is difficult to understand a nature to which it appears to have become an obsession. It is written in a minor key and has long disappeared from modern hymn books, but to those familiar with the tune called Windham, it is enough to say that it is far worse. As

to the pronunciation of the name, it is evident that the "G" was given a soft sound at that time when the name of the hymn was spoken. My grandfather was too far away from his British ancestry to preserve any tradition of the hard "G" and so the Scotch name Elgin became the Illinois town-name, Eljin.]

After procuring some bread and pork of the Indian trader and getting the best directions we could from the Indians in relation to the trails to lead us to Fox river, we started taking with us a small pocket pistol with which to strike fire, and a light ax for cutting fuel. After much difficulty from the diverging or branching off of trails, their running out, and the hunting up of new ones, we reached the Fox river in the vicinity of Rochester, we having for some distance followed down the Muskego. After following down the Fox a few miles on the east side, perceiving the ground to be better for traveling on the west side, we felt desirous of crossing, which we were aided in by two Indians, the first we had seen since leaving Milwaukie River. Each was in a canoe with a rifle and spear in each for taking fish and muskrats. They could understand no English and we no Potawatamee, but after making them understand by signs that we wished to cross the river, they each took one of us in his canoe and ferryed us across. The old man who landed me first refused the offer of a shilling I presented him, shook his head and repeated with vehemence "Somma, Somma." Supposing he thought the offer not enough, I presented his a quarter, which he also refused, and the young man running his canoe up alongside, they both joined in calling "Somma, Somma," which neither of us could understand, until at length the old man pulled a pipe out of his hair and motioning into the bowl with his fingers made me understand it was tobacco they wanted. Three cents worth of tobacco, had we had it, would, I presume, have been more satisfactory to them than the three shillings we gave them.

After relinquishing a selection on the Milwaukie, my mind settled upon making a selection on the Fox, as nearly as I could ascertain on the direct line between Chicago and Galena, under an impression that at same future day an important thoroughfare must exist between those two places. That point it was difficult to determine in the then unsurveyed state of the country. After bidding goodby to our Indian ferrymen, (for it seemed grateful to our feelings to see a human face even of another race, after wandering two days and scarcely seeing a living thing except birds), we waded through the outlet of Geneva Lake and encamped near the present site of Burlington.

[Note: Here I will turn to the letter of 1835, which describes in greater detail the following experiences.]:

Proceeding a few miles down the west side we came to a very beautiful stream coming in from the west which we concluded to be Pitstaca from the map. This we forded and found about its mouth one of the most attracting spots we had seen in Wisconsin. Here had been an Indian village, many mounds and places where

they had buryed corn. Near this spot by a pretty little brook we encamped for the night, if encamping it could be called to kindle up a fire and lie down by it in the open air without blankets. I never relished food better than our slice of broiled pork and piece of bread. We rested, however, well and were unconscious of the presence of any inhabitants of terra firma except a prairie wolf who came near and barked at our fire. We began to be suspicious that we were still a distance from white settlements and our supply of provisions being small, put ourselves upon allowance, the whole being not more than sufficient for a meal, parceling it so as to allow each a little, till the next night, by which time we thought certainly we might reach settlements. The next day after leaving the Indian mounds a few miles, we began to get among marshes and lakes, some of them extending miles into the country east and west of the river, which made our route very circuitous. Many marshes we crossed, wading through them for miles, where doubtless human feet never had trod. Some streams we had to ford in the marshes, there being no materials for building a raft, in one instance stripping off all our clothes and carrying them over our shoulders. The make of the country rendering it very improbable that we should reach settlers that day, we still more shortened our allowance the latter part of the day, to have a little left for the next morning, taking each a bit of bread about the size of a cracker. The river the latter part of this day itself expanded into lakes, in several places of some miles in extent, interspersed with islands covered with timber. About sunset we saw evidence of barbarish among the Indians, which I did not expect to see east of the Mississippi. Noticing some little pens near the river laid up of split logs, about four feet by six, we supposed persons had been there and made claims, but turning up one of the puncheons by which they were covered, we found they contained each a full grown Indian corpse, placed in a sitting posture, wrapped in a blanket, and the flesh nearly rotted off the bones. This was to us an evidence that we were still at a distance from settlers and our prospects were this night rather gloomy. Near sunset we seemed to have passed the lakes and marshes principally, the river being confined within handsome dry banks. We rose upon an elevated, extensive prairie. Seeing a grove ahead apparently about two miles we laid our course for it, in order to encamp in it. We found, owing to the deception of distance on the prairie, we had underrated it, as we had to travel considerably in the evening and at least five miles to reach it. This evening a storm appeared to be gathering and as we were cutting wood for our fire, it commenced raining, which continued a great portion of the night accompanied at intervals with much thunder and lightning. This night Hezekiah, who had uniformly encountered hardships and privations with resolution, appeared rather disheartened, the uncertainty of reaching settlers soon, out of provisions, no arms but pocket pistols, and no apparatus for taking fish, he began to regret we did not return to Chicago from Somokia. "Ah!" said he, as

we laid down on the wet ground, for we were very much tired, "if our wives knew where we are tonight, they would not sleep much!" I told him we were under the care of the same kind Providence with them, in whom we should trust and I felt confident we should be provided for. I was confident from the geography of the country and the distance we had passed, that we must have crossed the Wisconsin line, and if in Illinois, I knew we must reach settlements the next day. I did not for a moment regret taking that route. The following morning was clear and pleasant. We found our pistol in the hurry of gathering our stuff in the dark and making fire was burned up except the irons and was of no further use to us. As we took the last of our scanty allowance, sitting on the bank of a little brook, I observed a tear standing in brother H's eye. "Oh," said I, "Hezekiah, I can travel yet a fortnight and live on oak buds and frogs." We traveled fast, as we had done all the time since leaving our horses, at least I think, forty miles per day. About noon we discovered something white a distance before us, near the bank of the river, which appeared to be in motion. A sensation was felt by each of us, I presume similar to that of a shipwrecked mariner floating in the ocean on a plank, on discovering the first glimpse of a sail. It was some time before we could satisfy ourselves what it was. Our step, as it were, unconsciously quickening, and our eyes intently fixed upon the object, we tripped over the smooth prairie, until at length we discovered it to be a man, swinging a maul, splitting rails. If ever a wanderer on the deserts of Africa, on finding water, or a lost seaman on discovering a light house, felt joy, we felt it at this moment. It was truly cheering to us to again meet a white man and one who could speak English. Archy conducted us up a ravine to the house of his employer, a Mr. Gilleland, who removed to this place last fall from Virginia and is now the highest settler on the Fox. [Note: This was near the present site of Algonquin.] We stayed until the next day and were treated with true Virginia hospitality. At Mr. Gilleland's we saw the first white woman after leaving Chicago. It was truly grateful to us to again experience the sympathetic kindness of woman. What then would have been our feelings, could we have here met our own dear wives? We came down to this place fourteen miles south of Mr. Gilleland's Friday, April 3rd. Hezekiah has gone down to meet Mr. Ingraham and as we are very well pleased with this vicinity, I have been exploring and surveying since, making it my home where I now am, at Mr. Welches. I made examination on each side of the river between Little Woods and Tyler's Creek, being pleased with the many springs and brooks in the vicinity and the beautiful banks of the river. I have made selections on the river, about four miles north of here, thirty-two miles from Chicago, and nearly in a direct line from that place to Galena. A bill has passed the Legislature to survey a state road between those two places.

[Note: Whether by State Authority or not, Mr. Gifford made, in 1835 or 1836, the first survey across northern Illinois and laid out

a road, which upon his personal petition in Washington, was adopted by the government as the post road between Chicago and Galena. It is needless to add that it passed through Elgin.

Mr. William W. Welch, to whom reference is made in the letter, lived in what is now the township of St. Charles, three and one-half miles below Elgin township. He stated to an Elgin newspaper in 1883 that, after James Gifford and his brother had surveyed and staked out their claims, he sent his sons with three yoke of oxen and a plow to the site of the new town, on Monday, April 6; and a furrow was made around what is now known as James T. Gifford's first plat of Elgin. They plowed a square rod or more of the land which became his homestead, split a few rails, built a pen and sowed a little grain in the enclosure to enable the Giffords to hold their claims. After these preliminaries, the land was purchased from the government for $1.25 an acre.]—The letter continues:

CHICAGO, *April 11th, 1835.*

We came to this place yesterday to get our horses and wagon, procure tools, provisions, etc. Every article in the provision list is now very expensive here, corn $1.00 per bushel, flour $7.00 per barrel, potatoes $1.50 but not now to be purchased, butter 25, eggs 16 doz. Grain flour will be much lower in a few days, as soon as vessels arrive. Merchandize, such as tea, sugar, cotton goods, etc., are sold about as reasonably as in N. Y.—Hezekiah and myself have located on the river, have a tolerable supply of timber, some good springs of water and plenty of good prairie. We have also some fine land of the kind called Burr Oak Openings, the soil of which I think much of. We have selected land lying in considerable swells, such as would be called in this country broken, as I like to see something like hills. I have on my claim the best place for water power which I have found on the river from its source to some distance below this. I have made a claim adjoining mine for brother Augustine, [Augustine Raymond] which I shall endeavor to keep, and he may get a good prairie adjoining, a mile square if he chooses. There would here be a fine place to open a small store of goods and some mechanics are needed especially a blacksmith. Settlers are rapidly coming in and all business is done in cash. The nearest store and blacksmith is fifteen miles. Whatever is done must be done soon, in order to concentrate business. I have heard nothing from you yet, since I left Dundee. Looked for a letter with anxiety when I came in town. You must continue to direct communications to Chicago for us. I am on the whole as well pleased with the country as I anticipated. There is generally a want of timber and for from 12 to 15 miles west of this place, the country is too level and too much of it wet. From that to the Fox, the land appears to be good, the surface rolling, and well watered. And for a prairie country supplied with timber to support considerable population. The Fox is the finest stream I ever saw, it has uniformly in this State a limestone bottom, its current uniform and gentle, its waters pure, and is abundantly supplied with fine fish. We have selected for sites to build upon, an elevation of from thirty to forty feet above the river and from thirty to forty rods from it, a grove lying between.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS IN 1836. HOME OF JAMES T. GIFFORD.

[Note: This ends that portion of the letter which has been preserved. The address concludes with a loftier flight. As it is this conclusion, however, which connects these notes with the occasion for which they were prepared, it would be unfair to omit it. After a somewhat facetious peroration, the Muse flaps her wings in the following stanzas:]

The lovely fair lawns which are spread in the West,
With their rich fertile soil drew me forth from the East,
To culture and till them and here make a home,
Midst the pure running fountains and prairies that bloom.
But soon the abundance my fields brought to hand,
So soft were the roads o'er the rich mucky land,
I could not transport to the city for sale,
But half was consumed at the end of the tale.
As I pondered with grief on the prospect so drear,
The sound of a whistle first fell on my ear.
Then soon there came puffing and rumbling along,
The car of the steam horse with sinews so strong.
He could draw in his train as he runs on his track,
A hundred team loads with some more on his back.
Then welcome the steam horse with sinews so strong,
The fruits of our soil he will now move along.
Our horses now free from the mud dragging toil,
We will keep on the fallow and till well the soil.
And when we have leisure the city to greet,
We will step on the cars with our ladies so sweet.
And free from our dread of the mud and the slough,
Believing the rail car will carry us through;
Then welcome the steam horse with sinews so strong,
The fruits of our fields he will now move along.
May the strong hand of Union, the car's iron rail,
Which binds Garden City with lovely Fox vale,
Soon stretch on through beautiful Belvidere's plain
And o'er Rockford's clear stream,
Till at Freeport the train,
Shall be seen moving westward over ravine and rills,
To Galena the mart of the Mineral hills,
Then welcome the steam horse with sinews so strong,
That all our produce it can now move along.

Note in Conclusion.

James Talcott Gifford died on August 10, 1850, about seven months after this address was delivered. The last fifteen years of his life were crowded ones. First came the building of his log cabin, that he might welcome his family to Elgin before the end of 1835. This cabin was a useful building. It was the first Church, the first Schoolhouse, the first postoffice and the first Court of Justice in the town—a Community Center indeed, and all the members of the family participated in its activities.

There were six children who lived in the West, three daughters and three sons. The second daughter and an infant son died in 1848, during a brief sojourn of the family at Grafton, Wisconsin.

Mr. Gifford seems to have brought an almost twentieth century zeal to his task of City planning. Not only were a School and a Church established almost simultaneously with the first two homes, but in the original plat lots were set aside for Churches of all denominations, including the Roman Catholic, for schools, for a cemetery and for other public use.

After surveying the post road between Chicago and Galena and securing a postoffice for Elgin, Mr. Gifford became the first Postmaster of the place. He was one of the first Magistrates, a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy Marshal of the State. An interesting letter is preserved which was written in 1841 from Springfield, whither Mr. Gifford had gone to make his report to the Marshal. In it his impressions of the Capital and of the State-house are given. A reference also is made to the railroad then existing between Jacksonville and Meredosia. In addition to the duties of these various offices, my Grandfather broke and tilled his farm adjoining the town. But it was as a promoter that the great enthusiasm of his nature expended itself. First all his brothers and sisters, his brothers-in-law and his sisters-in-law, his friends and his acquaintances were urged and generally persuaded to come to Elgin and be blessed. Then the waterpower was developed, a flour mill, a saw mill, and a woolen mill were built. He, too, had a vision of the great opportunity which Illinois offered to improved agricultural implements. His inventive ingenuity coquetted with the steel plow and the embryo reaper and harvester—little dreaming that while their glory was to belong to other Illinois towns, watches and butter should be the products that would make Elgin famous. As years passed he built two new homes for his family. In the last of these, built of cobble stones laid in mortar, Mr. Gifford died, the victim of a sporadic case of Asiatic cholera. He was but fifty years old, yet his had been that rare experience of participating not only in the vision, but also in the fruition of his promised land.

MORAVIAN CHURCH,
West Salem, Ill.

THE MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

[By The Rev. Albert P. Haupert, Pastor of the Moravian Church, West Salem, Illinois.]

(An address delivered by the Rev. Albert P. Haupert, of West Salem, Illinois, before the Illinois State Historical Society, in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Springfield, May 5, 1922.

Moravianism a World Stream of Influence.

Standing on the mountain-top of the present and looking back upon the last five centuries of the world's history, I see a veritable maze of streams of influences flowing hither and thither, all of them helping to make the present what it is. One stream especially do I notice, with its fountain-head beyond the sea, in distant Bohemia and Moravia, a river long, deep, clear and steady in its onward movement, at first westward, and then, in the lapse of time, to all the continents of the earth and to many islands of the sea. A branch of this stream, in God's wise and loving Providence, found its way to the state of Illinois, and that at a time when its life-giving waters were most needed, namely in the early days of the pioneer and settler. Among the people that speak the English tongue this stream is known as *The Moravian Church,* a name indeed not chosen by the so-called "Moravians" themselves, but a name that seems to have clung to this organization ever since it began to unfold its activity in England, the British Parliament recognizing the same as an Ancient Protestant Episcopal Church by a special act in 1749. Not to cast upon them the stigma of provincialism did the English people call them Moravians, but in the most honorable recognition of the fact, that in the human race's great modern struggle for religious liberty, the valiant men of Moravia and Bohemia were among the first to suffer and die. The name chosen by the Moravians themselves from the very beginning, and the name by which they are still known in other languages than English, is "The Unity of the Brethern," or in Latin "Unitas Fratrum," or more briefly, "The Brethern's Church."

Organized by Followers of John Hus.

To appreciate fully the real significance of the coming of the Moravians to Illinois, it is necessary to have at least some acquaintance with the history, character, spirit and aims of the Moravian Church in general. This body of evangelical Christians was organized in Bohemia in 1457, therefore 465 years ago. With the possible exception

of the Waldensian Church, the Moravian is the oldest Protestant Church in the world, antedating the Lutheran Reformation in Germany by just sixty years, and the Established Church of England by an entire century. The organization was effected by followers of John Hus, who was burned at the stake in 1415, at Constance. During all these years Hus has remained the national hero of the Bohemian people, and to-day he is more alive than ever. The citizens of the recently establishd Czecho-Slovakian Republic have again lighted the torch of civil and religious freedom at the hearth of John Hus, the fearless preacher of the Bethlehem Chapel in Prague and the honored head of the University of Prague, at that time the world's largest and most famous institution of learning. The Moravian Church was born in a land that was at the time the educational and religious storm-center of the world, and at a time when printing had just been invented. It is interesting to note, that from 1505 to 1510, of the sixty printed works that appeared in Bohemia, no less than fifty came from the press of the Moravian Church. The movement soon spread to the neighboring province of Moravia and to adjoining parts of central Europe. It is a historical fact not popularly known, that at the time of the Reformation in Germany, 1517, there existed a Protestant Church in Bohemia and Moravia numbering no less than 200,000 members, in 400 parishes, using hymnbooks (first edition, 1501) and catechisms of its own, employing printing presses and scattering Bohemian Bibles broadcast through the land.

Early Struggle for Religious Liberty.

The spirit of religious intolerance which bound John Hus to the stake in 1415 was still in the saddle in Bohemia and Moravia. In the years between 1461 and 1547, no less than four different seasons of the most cruel persecutions broke out against the Brethern, as the Moravians were then called. They were compelled to hold their services and synods at night, in dense solitudes and around fires under the starry canopy of heaven. They were tortured on the rack, burned at the stake, beheaded on the scaffold. In the museums of Bohemia the American traveler can still see the instruments of torture and death, the mute yet unimpeachable witnesses to what the Brethern once suffered to establish that very religious liberty that we are now enjoying here in Illinois.

Comenius a Bright Star in a Dark Night.

In the early part of the Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648, the Austrian Emperor, Ferdinand II, inaugurated the so-called Bohemian Anti-Reformation, with the avowed purpose of crushing the Brethern's Church in Bohemia and Moravia. This was accomplished, so that for years only a "hidden seed" of the Brethern was left in these lands. In this dark night of "hope deferred," a bright star shone through the gloom, and that was John Amos Comenius (Komenski), the last Bishop of the so-called Ancient Brethern's Church, who is better known

to the world as the great educational reformer. He was born in 1592, and it was he, perhaps more than any other man, who as a teacher and school-man, anticipated so many of our now firmly established principles of education. Every child in the world should know that it was this Bishop of the Moravian Church who published the "Orbis Pictus," the first school-book with illustrations. It remains to this day America's deep regret, that Comenius declined the call to the presidency of its oldest school for higher education, Harvard College, tendered him by its trustees. In prophetic anticipation, that the mission of the Brethern's Church was not yet fulfilled and that it would be renewed in due time, Comenius republished its history, confession of faith and discipline, and commended its members to the Church of England.

Moravianism and the Heathen World.

The hopes and prayers of Comenius and the other faithful brethren were not put to shame. In the year 1722, the Brethren began to leave Moravia and Bohemia to find a place of refuge in Saxony, just across the Bohemian border, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. Herrnhut, as the new settlement was named, flourished and was destined to play an important role in the religious life of the world. Thus the Ancient Brethren's Church was renewed. Ten years later, in 1732, this new settlement sent out its first messengers to the heathen, the first to the Negro slaves of the West Indian Islands; less than a year later, three missionaries were also sent to Greenland. During the 190 years that have followed, the Renewed Moravian Church has felt it as its special call to minister to the less favored heathen peoples, dwelling in the extremes of climate, and to those standing lowest in the scale of human advancement. Men and women, on whom the mantle of Hus, Comenius and Zinzendorf, has fallen, have gone forth to the Eskimos of Greenland, Labrador, and Alaska, to the Indians of the United States, Canada, and Nicaragua, to the Negroes of the West Indies, Nicaragua, and British and Dutch Guiana, to the East India Kulis in Guiana, to the Hottentos and Kaffirs of South Africa, to the Negro tribes in East Central Africa, to the lepers of Jerusalem and Dutch Guiana, to the Ladakans in the Himalayas, at the very door of Tibet, and to the Papuans of Australia. The membership in the home provinces, i. e., Great Britain, Germany, and North America, is not quite 50,000; in the foreign mission provinces, more than 100,000. For nearly two centuries the Lord has used the small, unpretentious Moravian Church to call the followers of Christ in all denominations to the task uppermost in the mind of our divine Lord and Master, the evangelization of the entire world, to which call they have given a most generous response.

Moravianism and Methodism.

The influence of the Moravian Church along educational, missionary, and spiritual lines has been altogether out of proportion to its numerical and material strength. It was the purpose of Zinzendorf to make of it a society among and in the other churches for the pro-

motion of Christian life and ideals rather than a separate and independent Church, bending all of its energy to the mere propagation of its own organization. This is abundantly evidenced by the fact that the overwhelming majority of students in Moravian schools for higher education, both young men and women, are not the children of Moravins. On the European continent no less than 70,000 people (Diaspora) are spiritual adherents of the Moravian Church and are ministered unto spiritually by Moravian pastors, who nevertheless remain nominally members of the established Churches. In England it was the deep, quiet, quickening power of the Moravian Brethren, more than anything else, that caused the Methodist Church to spring into life, which great spiritual revival again may have done more than anything else to stave off from the English people the horrors of the French Revolution. The diary of John Wesley, in repeated references, makes it very plain that he and his brother Charles, attribute their conversion under God to the Moravian Brethren, especially to the Moravian Bishop Peter Boehler.

Old Salem and New Salem.

When Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state in 1818, very few, if any white people, had settled in the northern part of Edwards County, or in the present village of West Salem. The more southern part of the county around Albion, the present county seat, dates its settlement by people from England back to 1818. The earliest of the Moravian settlers, Adam Hedrick, made his land entry on August 25, 1830. Peter Hinkle followed on May 30, 1831. After that, for perhaps twenty years, there was a steady stream of settlers, establishing homes in or near West Salem. Most of these, like Hedrick and Hinkle, were Moravians, reared in or near the old Moravian settlement of Salem, North Carolina. Consequently they were not for a moment in doubt as to what the name of the new settlements in Illinois should be. Did they not come from old Salem? Did they not come to build a new Salem? That must therefore be the name. And this remained the name of the new settlement until 1854, when it was discovered that Illinois was blessed with at least two New Salems. In deference to the New Salem on the Sangamon River, made famous as the home for a few years of Abraham Lincoln, our greatest citizen, the other New Salem consented to change its name slightly and henceforth be known as West Salem. The present West Salem is a village of one thousand inhabitants, situated on the Mattoon and Evansville Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, about halfway between these points and about 15 miles from the Indiana boundary. It is a neat, well-kept, community-spirited town. In nearly every respect it is above the average of towns of this size.

Organization and Church Building.

Not to escape the religious and community spirit of old Salem in the Southland, did these sturdy men and women take the pilgrim's staff in hand, but rather to carry that spirit farther out into the wilds

of the western country beyond. It does not surprise us therefore, that as soon as they had settled in sufficient numbers, they began to gather in their rude homes or barns or schoolhouses to worship God. We do not think it strange, that they should desire to unite in formal organization for the promotion of the educational, social, moral, and spiritual welfare of the community that was springing into life around them, and to build in the primeval forest a house for public worship. This desire was realized on Saturday, May 25, 1844, when a company of people left their homes and their daily work to gather in Peter Hinkle's barn, less than a mile northeast of the present village. Here on the day named, the Moravian Church of West Salem was formally organized as the first church of the community by the Rev. Martin Houser, who had come on a visit from Hope, Indiana, to minister to the spiritual needs of the people. A "Brotherly Agreement" was adopted, which document is still preserved in the archives of the congregation, written in the beautiful and clear hand of Houser. Affixed to the same are the signatures of the heads of families, twenty-one in number, the charter members. During the Summer of the same year steps were taken to erect a "meeting house," the first church edifice of the local Moravian Church, and of the entire community. A subscription amounting to $137 was raised by the members and other friends. A job to frame, cover, weatherboard and put in windows and doors was given to Jacob Kramer, Esqr." (Houser in Church Diary.) The building was dedicated May 31, 1846, on the occasion of Houser's third visit to West Salem. During the time that the newly organized church was served as a filial of the church at Hope, services were held under the supervision of a "Committee," until August 5, 1847, when Houser moved to West Salem with his family, becoming the settled pastor there. Immediate steps were taken to build a parsonage. Regular services were maintained, and a Sunday school, the first of the community was organized, which for some years held sessions only during the Summer months. The congregation grew in numbers and influence. At the close of 1849, in less than five years, the communicant members numbered 103. Besides ministering to the people of West Salem and immediate vicinity, Houser soon unfolded a wonderful preaching activity within a radius of perhaps 15 miles around West Salem, extending his efforts as far as Albion, Mt. Carmel and Olney. In view of the fact that Houser was the founder not only of West Salem, but also of Hope, Indiana, doing valuable work along various lines in the early days of both communities, he richly deserves more extended mention.

Martin Houser.

The Rev. Martin Houser was born in Forsyth County, North Carolina, on September 23, 1799. He was an infant of only three months when George Washington passed away at beautiful Mt. Vernon. He instinctively possessed gifts of leadership, and yet he had a heart and mind finely tempered with the one master-desire to serve humbly his divine Lord and Master. He came from the common people, was democrratic in his tastes and lived close to the hearts of

the people—a man sharing the plenty and the scarcity, the joys and the sorrows of the plain, rugged pioneer; rejoicing and weeping with the hard-working settler—a man whom we in spirit still see standing in grove, home, barn and sanctuary, holding up a crucified and risen Lord and Saviour to a sin-sick and struggling world. In 1830 he led a company of Moravian settlers from Salem, North Carolina, to Hope, Indiana, where he established the Moravian Church in that year, and where he labored more than sixteen years in laying the foundations of that new community. His first pastorate in West Salem lasted from 1844 to 1851. During these years he acted as "attorney in fact" for the Rev. Charles F. Kluge, head of the Provincial Elders' Conference of the Southern Moravian Church, who held the titles to the land on which West Salem was to be built. For this body Houser entered the first 80 acres of this land at Palestine, Illinois, in the month of May, 1845, and platted the town in 1846. For this special work he secured the services of the county surveyor, Thomas R. Bircket, "for which he charged $10; the neighbors assisting as chain-carriers and axmen gratuitously." Houser also rendered valuable and commendable services in keeping the records of the congregation most carefully and in a clear, fine hand. Especially is the diary of the congregation a valuable storehouse of historical information concerning the community in which he lived and labored. This record work has been continued by Houser's successors for 78 years in all, so that few local churches are so abundantly blessed with so large a body of records, that will become still more valuable as time passes. A second pastorate followed in the English Moravian Church of West Salem from 1857 to 1861, after which he permanently retired from active service, taking up his residence again at Hope, Indiana, where he passed away on October 25, 1875. His body was brought to West Salem and laid to rest at the main entrance of the Moravian Cemetery, where his first wife, Susanna, maiden name Chitty, was already resting from her earthly labors—a place carefully reserved for this purpose by the Trustees of the congregation. Here at this spot the Houser Memorial Arch, as the main entrance to the Moravian Cemetery, was erected, being dedicated with appropriate services on Sunday, May 25, 1919, to the day just 75 years after Houser had founded the congregation. This tribute to the memory of the founder of West Salem and of the local Moravian Church was erected by his forty surviving grandchildren and presented to the Moravian Cemetery.

Two Streams With a Language Island Between.

In the early years the English language prevailed in the Moravian Church of West Salem. Late in the forties, however, a strong tide of immigration to West Salem began to set in from Germany. On July 20, 1849, a company of no less than 40 souls arrived at West Salem from Gersdorf, Saxony. Houses were indeed at a premium in those stirring days. Houser's entry in the diary for September 13, 1849, throws interesting light on the housing problem namely: "Bro. I. G. Voigt moved to New Salem, in Fred Voigt's smokehouse." There was

gathering in Edwards County a very unique people; the Englishman in the southern part, the North Carolinian and the Saxon in the northern part, with a thin sprinkling of other people among these. After all race amalgamations have taken place, we may yet find a new, highly improved Anglo-Saxon race right here in Edwards County, Illinois. But with the honest, thrifty, hard-working Saxon also came a delicate language question, for the Saxon spoke German, and he loved to speak German, and wanted the Gospel preached in German. To fulfill all righteousness for both tongues, that now clamored for due recognition in West Salem, for nearly ten years the congregation was organized into two divisions, the English and the German, each with its minister and officers, but both using the same church edifice, cemetery, etc. Houser ministered to the English and the Rev. Herman Tietze to the German division. This after all proved to be only a temporary compromise. As this arrangement in the end failed to be satisfactory to either party, at times provoking friction, it was mutually agreed upon in 1858 to re-organize by establishing two independent Moravian congregations, one the English Moravian Church and the other the German Moravian Church, this plan also necessitating a division of the property. The German Church was to retain the old church and parsonage; the English Church was to erect a new house of worship on the public square. Church Street was to be the dividing line in the allotment of the land, the German Church retaining what was to the north of this street. Even a new cemetery was laid out for the use of the German Church. It was indeed a unique situation, that in a village, at the time of the separation of only 200 people, two full-fledged, self-supporting churches of the same denomination should exist for 57 years. However, it was clearly foreseen that the language question would in due time pass away and that some day these two streams would again unite to flow onward in the same channel, as during the first fourteen years. This gratifying consummation came on June 13, 1915, when previous action of both congregations in favor of organic union, went into practical effect. Thus the former English or First Moravian Church and the former German or Second Moravian Church have again become simply the Moravian Church of West Salem.

Early Efforts in Higher Education.

For centuries it has been the established policy of the Moravians to be thoroughly evangelistic, recognizing the Gospel of Christ as a regenerative force in the life of the individual. At the same time, the value of all true cultural agencies have also been truly emphasized, both among so-called Christian and heathen peoples. A well rounded-out development of heart, mind and soul, is the Moravian ideal for the individual Christian. The entire neighborhood thoroughly permeated by a Christian life of this mold, is the ideal for the community. This is often not a popular kind of religion. As early as 12 years after the organization of the Moravian Church at West Salem, an undertaking in the direction of higher education was launched. It

is true, that three "district" schools already existed, two of these in the village and the third a mile southeast of the village. These three schools at this time scarcely attempted anything beyond elementary work. The need for more advanced school facilities began to be felt, even in this early stage of the community's development. The Diary contains the following interesting entry for Monday, December 8, 1856: "To-day the West Salem High School commenced. Bro. Tietze began with the boys at 8 A. M., and I (Bro. Eberman) with the girls at 2 P. M. There were 7 boys and 7 girls. The branches which we teach the pupils are: Arithmetic, History, Geography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Orthography, Composition, Bible Instruction, and Singing. The boys have three hours school every morning and the girls two hours every afternoon. The school is kept five days in the week. Bro. Tietze and I intend keeping it for three months and aid it for the purpose of starting the school." This school was begun in two rooms in a large brick building on the south side of the public square, and was later used as the parsonage of the English Church. The two Moravian pastors, the Rev. John H. Eberman and the Rev. Herman Tietze, volunteered to act as the first teachers in West Salem's first high school undertaking. The sons of members were to pay $2.50 tuition, the daughters, $2.00; the sons of "strangers," $5.00, the daughters, $4.00. Although humble in its pretentions, and though not successful at the time, this school nevertheless is the distinguished precursor of the present Community High School of West Salem, supported by public taxation. In 1856 the time was not yet ripe for such an undertaking. Most of the early settlers of the forest were still poverty stricken. Another thing that militated against the success of the venture was the fact that the separation of the congregation into two church organizations followed two years later, which was not an opportune time for the school to flourish. The project failed after a few years; but there is more glory in some failures than in some successes.

Early Temperance Reform.

West Salem, be it said to her credit, has never in all her days tolerated the licensed saloon. And to her good example it must largely be attributed, that Edwards County has for nearly a generation not tolerated a saloon, no doubt one of the earliest, if not the earliest county in the state to go "dry." Here again the Moravian settlers were prophets of better things to come in our land. More than three-quarters of a century ago their position on this question was far in advance of the sentiment generally prevailing at that time, when liquor was sold in Illinois over the counter of the dry-goods store, as one of the necessaries of life, a circumstance which for a short time in his career made Abraham Lincoln a bar-tender—one of the leanest bar-tenders the world has ever seen. On page 12 of the Diary No. 1, we still read, as a part of the original "Brotherly Agreement," adopted when the church was organized in 1844, the following interesting paragraph: "We will also make it a rule that no member of our congregation shall

be permitted to erect and carry on a distillery, neither be engaged in buying and selling ardent spirits in any way to the injury of his neighbors and fellow-beings. At all times and upon every occasion shall the use of ardent spirits be in a temperate manner and as a medicine, and it is expected that each member will abstain from a common and regular use of it. Any person, who, contrary to these rules, will addict himself to intemperance or drunkenness, cannot remain in our fellowship." In 1849 the following sentence was added to this paragraph. "No member of our congregation shall at public days, such as house-raisings, log-rollings, corn-huskings, or whatever it may be, give his hands ardent spirits to drink." Taking all this into consideration, it may be quite safe to presume, that Isaac Jordan, a citizen of Edwards county who once felt constrained to offer a resolution, imposing a fine of a pint of whiskey for grand jurors for neglecting to attend court promptly, of which resolution due record is made in the early annals of said county, did not hail from West Salem.

Community Consciousness and Service.

West Salem is no longer a distinct Moravian community. It is now less so than fifty years ago. In due time other churches were organized in or near the town, which are now working side by side with the Moravions, as a rule, in fine harmony, to that end that the religious and educational life of the community might have its fullest and freest expression, according to the various differences of temperament and bringing-up. Nevertheless, it must be admitted, that the Moravian contribution to the character and welfare of the West Salem community has been by far the most distinct, well-rounded, largest and most sustained throughout the long years. This has been the case more than ever since the union of the two congregations, all Moravians being thus called anew and unitedly to the work of realizing their high ideals. Not only has a deep spiritual life found its expression in a diversified manner through the more regular channels of church activity, but a community consciousness has also been awakened and a willingness to serve the higher interests of the neighborhood has been called forth, that stands above what is found in the average town of this size. The Moravian settlements of Germany, England and the United States, in the latter country, such as Bethlehem, Nazareth and Lititz, Pa., Salem (Winston-Salem), N. C., Gnadenhutten, Ohio, and Hope, Ind., are usually the best demonstrations of what Moravian ideals are and how these ideals are realized in the life of the community. Moravian settlements have usually become spiritual, educational and social service centers. Among the enterprises inaugurated by Bethlehem, was the founding in 1749 of a school for the higher education of women, now known as "The Moravian Seminary and College for Women," if not the first, one of the first schools of this kind in America. Although not an organization of the Bethlehem congregation as such, the Bach Choir, one of the recognized musical organizations of our land, with its

director, Dr. J. Fred Wolle, its annual musical festivals at Bethlehem and its annual concerts in New York and Philadelphia, is nevertheless a product of that old Moravian community. Longfellow, in the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem," reciting the story of Pulaski's Banner, pays a noble tribute to the young women of the Bethlehem "Sisters' House," in the days of the American Revolution, although they were not "nuns." His "Evangeline" wanders from place to place in steadfast quest of Gabriel, even

"Now in the Tents of Grace (Gnadenhuetten) of the meek Moravian Missions,
Now in the noisy camps and the battle-fields of the army."

In West Salem the first dwelling-house erected was the "Brethren's House," where the young men of the place might dwell in congenial fellowship with each other. Moravian settlements, and West Salem among them, are places where both evangelistic and cultural agencies are given a recognized place; where both the emotional and the intellectual seek a well-balanced poise; where the ideal and sentimental find their necessary corrective in the things that are real and practical in life. It has already been intimated that music is regularly cultivated, and it is often and to many a revelation to hear a Moravian congregation sing some of the more stately and difficult hymns harmoniously and expressively in four parts, the result of years of congregational training. A fitting and well-kept place for the burial of the dead is another outward characteristic of a Moravian settlement. Perhaps the most impressive service throughout the year is held in this God's Acre on Easter morning at sunrise. Large and reverent congregations gather here to give expression to their faith in immortality, at a time when revelation and nature join hands to say "Amen." During the last six years, since the union of the two local churches, involving the consolidation of the cemeteries also, the Moravian Church of West Salem has made special efforts to furnish the community with an attractive and well-kept cemetery, the grounds laid out on a large scale. Although owned and managed by the Board of Trustees of this church, the fifteen acres set aside for cemetery purposes are administered as a trust for the entire neighborhood. This cemetery has become one of the finest in Southern Illinois. And what is especially gratifying in this achievement is the fact that it was accomplished not only with the dollars, but also with the brawn of West Salem's citizens. In the year 1921 more than $700 worth of volunteer work was donated. On a single day last September 25 men with 11 teams responded to the call, building hard drives on the cemetery grounds. Thus through a proper co-ordination of head, heart and hand, in willing service for our Lord and Saviour, at least some of the ideals of this Moravian settlement in Illinois have been realized. Nor were the claims of the foreign field overlooked in building up the com-

munity. Not only have the contributions to aid the work of foreign missions been liberal, but four of West Salem's sons and daughters are laboring in this field today, namely, the Rev. George Harry Lopp and his wife, Anna (Oehler) Lopp, of Mizpah, Jamaica, W. I.; Mrs. Eva (Walser) Allen, wife of the Rev. Samuel Allen, of Bethany, Jamaica, W. I., and the Rev. Eugene L. Michel, of Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Conclusion.

As a great building contains many and various pieces of materials, so our great commonwealth, the state of Illinois, is the product of the many and varied forces that have been at work, some of these from the earliest times. What the Moravians have contributed may be but a small gift in the grand total of all contributions. Nevertheless it is to them a cause for profound gratitude, that a kind Providence has permitted them to make this contribution. Grateful recognition on the part of posterity is the richest compensation for all the privations and hard labor of the early settler.

THE FRENCH IN ILLINOIS.*

[By Francis X. Busch.]

This subject naturally divides itself for orderly consideration into four distinct periods—

1. The Exploratory Period,
2. The Pre-Revolutionary Period,
3. The Revolutionary Period, and
4. The Post-Revolutionary Period.

I.

The Exploratory Period.

Plutarch has written an authentic history of Greek and Roman life by recording for us the lives of men who participated in the development or influenced the character of those ancient civilizations. John Lord, by the adoption of much the same plan has given us an absorbingly interesting and fairly comprehensive general history of the world. In trying to present the record of French exploration in Illinois one finds it difficult to adopt any other method. Indeed, the names of Marquette, Joliet and La Salle are so inseparably connected with the exploration and settlement of the Mississippi Valley that it is impossible to write the history of Illinois without rendering an account of the zealous enthusiasm, the dauntless courage and dogged perseverance of these intrepid pioneers.

In their explorations Father Jacques Marquette and Robert Cavelier de La Salle were actuated by entirely different motives. In 1671 while connected with the Mission at Mackinac[1] Father Marquette met some wandering braves of the Illinois tribe of Indians from whom he learned their language and heard confused tales of the Great River,—the "Father of Waters"—and of the multitudes of the unconverted Illinois who dwelt along the river and its branches. In the early winter of 1672 Louis Joliet[2], armed with the warrant of Frontenac[3], the then Governor of Quebec, "to explore the Mississippi," arrived at Mackinac, and Father Marquette sought and obtained permission to join the expedition. May 13th, 1673, Louis Joliet and Father Marquette, with five Frenchmen—Allouez, Gravier, Pinet, Sainte-Cosme

* Read at the Illinois Day Meeting, December 3, 1921, of the Illinois State Historical Society.

[1] Established by the Jesuits two years earlier.

[2] Also spelled "Jolliet".

[3] Joliet had been selected by Jean Talon, the predecessor of Frontenac, to make the voyage.

and Marest—in two canoes left St. Ignace[4] and proceeded westerly along the north shore of Lake Michigan to Green Bay (Wisconsin)[5], up the Bay to the mouth of the Fox River, up the river to and across Lake Winnebago, thence overland to an established mission on the Wisconsin River, and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which they reached June 17th, 1673[6]. They journeyed southward down the Mississippi, landing and resting sometimes on the Eastern Shore (Illinois), sometimes on the Western, past the Missouri, Illinois, Kaskaskia and Ohio Rivers until they reached the mouth of the Arkansas, where they halted and were dissuaded by the tales of exaggerated peril told by the Indians there from continuing the journey further south. Joliet had satisfied himself that the Mississippi flowed into the Gulf of Mexico and Father Marquette's health had been so undermined by the rigors of the journey that he was ready to return. Accordingly, on July 17th, 1673, the return journey began. When the Illinois River was reached, the party travelled up the river a short distance and stopped at an Indian village called "Kaskaskia"[7]. They were later guided by the friendly Illinois by way of the Illinois River to the Desplaines and Chicago Rivers to Lake Michigan, and reached Green Bay in September, 1673. Joliet returned to Quebec, Father Marquette to Mackinac. A year later Father Marquette returned to Illinois by way of the Chicago, Desplaines[8] and Illinois Rivers as far as Ottawa. There he found some French Traders[9]. He remained for several months, doing Missionary work among the Illinois and other tribes. Ill health prompted Father Marquette's return to Mackinac and he died on the return journey.

Robert Cavelier de La Salle, while educated in a French Jesuit school, began his romantic career of exploration, not as did the simple priest, Marquette, for the purpose of bringing Christianity to the savages, but in the hope of finding favor with his King, Louis XIV, and consequent fame and fortune. He was fearless, determined, resourceful and ambitious. Leaving France in 1666, he obtained a grant of land at LaChine[10], where he maintained for some years a prosperous trading post. From visiting Senecas, LaSalle, too, heard vague tales of a great river—the "Ohio"—which no white man had yet traversed and which was said to flow across the entire continent to the Gulf of California. Obtaining Frontenac's permission to make the trip (provided he did so at his own expense), with fourteen men (French and Indian) and four canoes LaSalle started (1669) up the St. Lawrence and along the south shore of Lake Ontario to the Niagara River. Here LaSalle was deserted by his crew, and with an Indian guide as his sole companion, made his way to the head-

[4] On the Straits of Mackinac.
[5] Reached by Jean Nicolet in his explorations in 1634.
[6] Altho some confusion exists in the records of upper Mississippi exploration, it seems reasonably certain that Medard Chouart and Pierre d'Esprit made a journey west along Lake Superior and reached the Mississippi sometime between 1654 and 1663.
[7] Not, however, the exact location of the village of the same name founded later by the French.
[8] some confusion exists in the early records, the DesPlaines River being often refe red to as the Chicago River.
[9] These doubtless had left Green Bay after Marquette's return in Sept., 1673.
[10] Just above Montreal on the St. Lawrence River.

waters of the Ohio, and floated down the river as far as the present site of Louisville. From the Indians here La Salle received confused accounts of the explorations of Joliet and Marquette, but concluded that the Ohio was in fact tributary to the Mississippi, and that the Mississippi discharged itself into the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle returned to Quebec and later to France. From Louis XIV he received in recognition of his services a title of nobility and was made commander of Fort Frontenac.[11]. La Salle returned to Quebec, and, taking up his assignment at Fort Frontenac, remained there until 1677, when he again returned to France to solicit support for a project to explore and fortify the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. He raised considerable money and induced Henri de Tonti (an Italian) to join his enterprise. In his later struggles Tonti proved a most devoted follower. Returning to Quebec, he was joined by Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan Missionary, who became the none too reliable historian of the Expedition. With sixteen men all told, LaSalle set sail for the Niagara River, arriving there December 5th, 1677. At Niagara most of LaSalle's followers again mutinied, and La Salle, Tonti, Hennepin, and a few who remained loyal, felled trees and built a vessel which they succeeded in launching on Lake Erie in August of 1679. They then sailed westward on Lake Erie thru the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers and Lake Huron to Mackinac, thence to Green Bay along the western shore of Lake Michigan, past where Chicago now stands, to the mouth of the St. Joseph River (Michigan). By canoe they proceeded up the St. Joseph River as far as the present site of South Bend, Indiana, where they disembarked, and after being lost for days and enduring frightful hardships, succeeded in making their way to the Kankakee River, and from the Kankakee to the Illinois, and in January, 1680, reached the Mississippi. His followers refusing to proceed further, LaSalle temporarily abandoned his project to continue to the Gulf of Mexico and built Fort Crevecoeur[12] (Broken Heart), probably the first permanent structure erected by white men in Illinois. Leaving Tonti at Fort Crevecoeur, LaSalle returned to Quebec for men and supplies with which to continue his journey. A renewal of the constantly recurring warfare between the Illinois and Iroquois Indians, with its threat to his own safety, together with a distrust of the loyalty of his own men, caused Tonti to abandon Fort Crevecoeur and return to Mackinac, and when LeSalle, re-outfitted and re-supplied, returned he found Fort Crevecoeur abandoned and a mass of ruins. LaSalle returned to Mackinac, met Tonti, and together they again went to Quebec to organize a final expedition for the exploration of the Mississippi to the Gulf. This endeavor was successful and LaSalle and Tonti reached the mouth of the Mississippi April 9th, 1682, and with much ceremony took possession of an uncharted and unlimited territory in the name of Louis XIV, in whose honor it was called "Louisiana". On his return, carrying out his original intention, LaSalle built a palisaded fort at Starved Rock (near Ottawa, Ill.), which he

[11] Near the present site of Kingston, Ontario.
[12] Near the present site of Peoria.

called "Fort St. Louis". LaSalle again returned to France and organized the ill-fated expedition for establishing a colony and fortifying the mouth of the Mississippi. LaSalle's ship was wrecked somewhere on the coast of Texas, and while making his way back to the Mississippi he was murdered by some of his own men (1687). The trail having been blazed by Marquette and LaSalle at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century we find Jesuit and Missionary priests and French and Canadian traders in considerable numbers coming south from Quebec, Montreal, Mackinac, Green Bay, and trading posts on the Great Lakes and north from Louisiana, and establishing trading posts and settlements of a more permanent character in Illinois; but these may more properly be considered in what has been previously denominated in this paper—"The Pre-Revolutionary Period."

II.

The Pre-Revolutionary Period.

It is rather difficult to present the early French settlements in the Illinois country in chronological order. Of many of these there is little record except the statements of later explorers and settlers who found the unmistakable evidences of this previous occupation. Sometimes, groups of these traders married Indian women and established more or less permanent trading centers. It is impossible within the appropriate scope of this paper to attempt a complete statement and account of all of the French settlements during this period. The more important will be briefly noticed.

The French settlement at Kaskaskia, because of its continuous importance until after Illinois' statehood, merits initial consideration. In 1674 Father Marquette founded the Mission of the Immaculate Conception among the Kaskaskia Indians at the Indian Village of that name, near the site of modern Utica, Ill. The mission was removed to Peoria when Tonti removed Fort St. Louis there. In 1700 Father Gabriel Marest, the Jesuit priest in charge, again removed the mission southward to the lower end of the Mississippi bottom, near the present site of Kaskaskia. French traders with a considerable number of Illinois Indians had apparently settled near this last location of the Mission about 1696. Kaskaskia grew in importance until in the middle of the Eighteenth Century it was the most important settlement west of the Allghenys. In 1723 it had a permanent white population, almost entirely French, of 196, and in 1772 a population of between 500 and 600 whites, and approximately as many black slaves. In addition to its stable population the town was a center to which came French and Spanish traders and adventurers from the South, and from Canada and the Great Lakes posts on the North. After the French and Indian War, and preceding the Revolution, colonists from the eastern states, particularly Virginia, the Carolinas, Maryland and Pennsylvania, began arriving, but inability to secure land grants and lack of ordered government combined to discourage this latter immigration until well into the Nineteenth Century. Illinois' first

territorial legislature convened at Kaskaskia. It was one of the county seats of the original St. Clair County and the State Capital until 1820.

After LaSalle's death Tonti and Francis Daupin de la Forest (another of LaSalle's devoted followers) obtained a concession from the King of France "to trade in and defend the Illinois country." In 1691-1692 they built a fort at Pimitoui, about one and a half miles from the lower outlet of what is referred to in the early records as "Lake Peoria". Fort Pimitoui and Peoria gained an importance during the Eighteenth Century as a trading post and fort guarding the entrance to the Illinois country on the South, and because of its location on the established route of travel from the Great Lakes to Louisiana.

About 1693, one Nicholas Perrot, a French Trader from Quebec, constructed a fort at *"Malamet," very probably at or near the site of Marameg on the Fox River.

In 1698 Bishop de St. Vallier of Quebec granted to the Priests of the Seminary of Foreign Missions permission to establish themselves on the banks of the Mississippi River, and in 1699 priests of that order established a mission at Tamaroa or Cahokia. The Jesuits, who had maintained a practically continuous mission at or near this place since Marquette's time, opposed the settlement of the Seminary Priests and carried their protests to France. They obtained a ruling excluding for the future any save Jesuit Priests from the Illinois country, but the existing Mission of the Seminary Priests at Cahokia was expected, and its establishment confirmed.[13] A considerable settlement grew up around the Mission. In 1772 Cahokia had a population of 200 whites (chiefly French) and 80 negro slaves. Cahokia was also a county seat of the original St. Clair County for a short time. The 1890 census gives Cahokia's population as 100, and an encyclopedia of Illinois History published about the same time observes that "the descendants of the early French settlers make up a considerable portion of the population."

In 1696 Father Pierre Pinet, a Jesuit, founded the Mission of the Guardian Angel at or near the mouth of the Chicago River, but after a very brief existence the Mission was abandoned on the abrupt and unexplained order of Frontenac.

In 1700 Le Seur explored the northwestern portion of the State, what is now Jo Daviess County, but the first permanent settlement here was not until 1820, when another Frenchman, Bouthillier, established his home here.

In 1712 Antoine Crozat obtained from Louis XIV an exclusive trading monopoly in the country described as "from the edge of the sea[14] as far as the Illinois," but seems never to have availed himself of the grant. In 1717 the grant was renewed to "The Company of the West" of which John Law of "Mississippi Bubble" fame was president, and on September 27th, 1717, the

* J. F. Steward. Lost Maramech and earliest Chicago, p. 178.

[13] The Seminary of Foreign Missions is represented today at Quebec by Laval University.

[14] Gulf of Mexico.

Illinois country which had theretofore been a dependency of Quebec was incorporated with Louisiana and became a part of that province. In 1718 French from Louisiana founded Fort de Chartres,[15] or Fort Chartres, sixteen miles northwest of Kaskaskia. While there were many royal grants of land here, as well as at Cahokia, between 1719 and 1753 the settlement around the fort consisted of a few families until the rebuilding of the fort by royal order in the last named year brought additional inhabitants from Kaskaskia and other nearby settlements. After the British occupation, Fort Chartres was the Seat of Government in the Illinois country until 1772. The first common law court in the Mississippi Valley was organized here in 1768.

About the time of the Establishment of Fort Chartres, a few French families settled at Prairie du Rocher (Rock Prairie) in what is now Randolph County, four miles east of Fort Chartres. In 1772 this had become a considerable village, being credited with a population of 100 whites and 80 blacks.

The Illinois country did not develop with anywhere near the rapidity of other early American settlements. The reasons for this are not germane to the limited subject of this paper, but as explaining particularly why French occupation was not more rapid, a brief reference to the attitude of Louis XIV of France toward the newly explored Illinois country is pertinent and interesting. During his long reign, Louis XIV was subject to many conflicting and doubtful influences, but almost invariably yielded ultimately to the representations and importunities of the Jesuits in matters touching the spiritual (and often temporal) affairs of the New World colonies. The curse of the early French occupation of Illinois was the coureurs de bois—dissolute, dishonest and irresponsible fur traders who demoralized the Indians with alcohol, thus provoking bloodshed and retarding the missionary efforts of the Priests. In order to destroy the activities of these coureurs de bois, the King, at the instance of the Jesuits, on May 26, 1696, issued an order recalling all traders from the Country and forbidding traders (Tonti and Forest excepted) from going into the country under penalty of a life sentence to the galleys. The order was reluctantly promulgated by Frontenac in 1698, and had a most demoralizing effect upon the established settlements in and immigration into the new country.

In 1772 the total white population of Illinois, of whom a great majority were French, is variously estimated by different writers at from two to three thousand (the lesser figure being undoubtedly more nearly accurate). The period preceding the Revolution was filled with bloody inter-tribal wars among the Indians, the French generally participating; and these conflicts, with the demoralizing conditions just adverted to, resulted in the practical annihilation of many Indian tribes, which at the beginning of the eighteenth century were forces of great importance.

[15] Named in honor of the duc de Chartres son of the regent of France.

During the French and Indian War against the British, several military expeditions started from Illinois against the English forts. While the French attained some success at first, by 1761 Duquesne, Frontenac, Quebec, Niagara and Montreal had fallen and the French flag had ceased to fly North of the Ohio River except in Illinois. When "New France" was surrendered, Illinois was not included, but by the Treaty of Peace, concluded in 1763, France ceded to England all of its possessions on the American continent east of the Mississippi River, except a strip at the mouth of the River upon which New Orleans now stands. Fort Chartres was formally occupied by the British under Captain Stirling October 9th, 1765, and rechristened Fort Cavendish. The name, however, did not survive. Fort Chartres was later abandoned and the British built Fort Gage opposite Kaskaskia.

After several ineffectual attempts by English Governors of small capacity to establish stable civil government, the country was returned to military control. The fur trade continued in control of the French, and while the country was nominally under the English Crown, the French continued the conduct, or lack of conduct, of their affairs much as they had before the English occupation.

As the Revolution approached, George III annexed the entire country "northwest of the Ohio River" to the province of Quebec, hoping thus to secure the aid of the enlarged colony against the revolting Colonies on the Atlantic Coast.

The French government of Illinois, preceding the Revolution, is correctly epitomized by its historians as being of the most liberal kind, promoting the ease, comfort, and, it must be admitted, the license of its people, and was ill calculated to encourage either permanency of settlement or improvement in self-government.

III.

Revolutionary Period.

During the Revolution the British maintained garrisons at Detroit, Vincennes and Kaskaskia (Fort Gage). George Rogers Clark, pioneer, frontiersman and Indian fighter, obtained from Governor Patrick Henry, of Virginia, a grant of $6,000 in Colonial paper currency and authority to raise 350 men for an expedition against the English garrisons west of Pittsburg. He succeeded in raising but 200 men, and leaving Pittsburg secretly floated down the Ohio to Louisville. On July 5th, 1778, he captured the British Garrison at Kaskaskia, and the Village of Kaskaskia "which was almost entirely French." Colonel Clark's "Long Knives," as his men were known, while admittedly redoubtable fighters, had acquired an unmerited reputation for barbarity, and were at first much feared by the French. They were, however, treated by Colonel Clark with such consideration that they were won over completely, and, under the direction of the Mission Priest, Father

Gibeault (Gibault) gave him great assistance in his subsequent campaign, which resulted in the capture of Fort Vincennes.

December 9th, 1778, the Legislature of Virginia established ("for a period of two years, unless continued by the General Assembly of Virginia") the "County of Illinois" which included "all of the inhabitants of Virginia north of the Ohio River," but was not otherwise defined. On December 12th, 1778 Governor Henry, of Virginia, appointed Col. John Todd, Jr., as "County Lieutenant" of the new County of Illinois, with specific instructions to "cultivate and conciliate" the affection of the French and Indians and co-operate with Col. George Rogers Clark in his expedition against the English. With Col. Clark's assistance, Col. Todd organized the new "County." Judges and clerks were elected for the more important settlements—nine Judges at the "Court of Kaskaskia," and seven at the "Court of Cahokia." All of the judges and clerks elected were French.

The position of Illinois County in the Revolution was anomalous. By an act of the Virginia Legislature all of the Counties of Virginia, except Illinois, were asked to furnish one-twenty-fifth of the number of militia raised by Virginia. An Act of the Virginia Legislature (1779) regarding the adjustment of Land Titles contained a proviso "that nothing herein contained shall be construed in any manner to injure or affect any French, Canadian or other families settled in the Illinois territory." At the same session, an Act was passed raising one troop of cavalry, consisting of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Cornet and thirty-two privates "to defend the inhabitants of the Illinois Country." Following this Legislative action Col. Todd issued a proclamation warning all persons against settlement in Illinois "unless in manner and form as heretofore made by the French Inhabitants."

It is not difficult to perceive the reason for these unusual legislative exceptions and attempts to conciliate the French inhabitants in Illinois. The English counted upon the assistance of many of the Indian tribes in their fight against the Colonies. The French traders and settlers in Illinois were friendly with most of the Indian tribes, and had nothing in common with the Americans. Governor Henry's policy, if it did not obtain their active cooperation, was well calculated to placate the French in Illinois, and prevent them or their Indian allies from giving aid to the English.

There were two military expeditions occurring in Illinois during the Revolutionary period, in which French settlements were involved, or in which Frenchmen participated, which require passing notice.

In 1780 the British general plan of campaign contemplated an attack on Fort St. Louis and all of the Illinois forts and settlements, which included Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and other minor trading posts. Some minor points were taken, but the plan in general was unsuccessful. Cahokia was attacked, but was so successfully defended by Col. Clark that the British withdrew at the end of three days' fighting.

In 1780 there came to the Illinois Country from Pittsburg one Col. Augustin Mottin de la Balme, previously a quartermaster of Gendarmerie at Versailles.* When Balme came to the United States from France he bore a letter of recommendation from Benjamin Franklin to John Hancock, and he was well received in Illinois. He appears, however, to have been a man of small calibre, and disappointed, possibly, at not receiving the military preferment to which he thought himself entitled, stirred up a small body of French and Indians at St. Louis against the American soldiers, and seems to have contemplated attacks both at Cahokia and Fort Detroit. He abandoned both projects, however, and at a point about eleven miles southwest of Fort Wayne, Indiana, was attacked by hostile Indians and killed with thirty of his followers.

Col. Todd's administration of the County of Illinois was unsatisfactory. No one realized this better than Todd himself. The French traders and settlers, unused to restraining authority of any kind, except the influence of the Mission Priests, could not get along with the American soldiers and could not protect themselves against the English and the Indians without them. That the French were not without proper grounds of complaint is apparent from a letter written by Col. Todd to Governor Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, in 1781,—[16] "I still receive complaints from the Illinois. That department suffers, I fear, from the avarice and prodigality of our officers; they all vent their complaints against each other. I believe our French friends have the justest grounds of dissatisfaction". On the other hand, petitions addressed to Governors Henry and Jefferson instance many cases of oppression and extortion on the part of the French judges at Kaskaskia and Cahokia.

The Act establishing the "County of Illinois" expired by limitation in two years unless continued by the General Assembly of Virginia. There had been so much of apparently unsolvable difficulty in the administration of the County's affairs that a bill introduced in the Virginia legislature November 22nd, 1781, to continue the County Administration was defeated, and on January 5th, 1782, when the General Assembly adjourned the "County of Illinois" ceased to exist. Boggess in his "Settlement of Illinois", page 31, says: "So far as instituting a civil government was concerned, the County was a failure. Its military history shows a mixture of American, British, French and Spanish efforts at mastery."

Thus within two months of the practical close of the Revolution (Cornwallis' Surrender at Yorktown, October 19, 1781) we find Virginia abandoning Illinois as a territory in which the difficulties of government outweighed whatever considerations of advantage or profit were to be obtained by exercising control over the territory.

Illinois remained without an established government, and in a practical state of anarchy, from 1781 to 1790, when the United States, acting under the "Ordinance of 1787", assumed control.

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[16] Boggess. The Settlement of Illinois, page 29.

* A sketch of de la Balm by C. M. Burton in Transactions Ill. State Historical Society, 1909, page 104.

IV.

The Post-Revolutionary Period.

On March 1st, 1784, Virginia ceded her Western lands, including Illinois, to the United States.

As explaining certain later actions of Congress relating to the French settlers in Illinois, a letter from Col. George Rogers Clark to Congress, dated June 8th, 1786, is particularly illuminating: "The inhabitants of the different towns in Illinois are worthy of the attention of Congress. They have it in their power to be of infinite service to us and might act as a great barrier to the frontier if under proper regulation, but having no law or government among them they are in great confusion and without the authority of Congress is extended to them they must in all probability fall a sacrifice to the savages who may take advantage of the disorder and want of proper authority in the country."

From 1760 to 1790 the white population of Illinois (as stated before, largely French) had steadily decreased. Undoubtedly, the restraints imposed by the English, and succeeding American Governments, liberal and ineffective as they were, had caused many French traders, and some settlers to leave the Illinois Country. In this they were encouraged by the Jesuit Priests who felt their power and influence diminishing with the coming of Protestant immigration and non-sectarian administration.

After 1790 a still greater exodus took place. There were two principal causes. In the first place, the French settlers, basing their claims either upon original occupation or royal grant, claimed vast areas of land, often extending many miles from the sites of their actual settlements. The boundaries of these claims were vague, and in most cases incapable of definition by the claimants themselves. These claims were constantly being urged against new settlers coming into the territory. Friction, and, in some instances actual conflict, between the old and new settlers, naturally resulted. The several attempts of Congress to define and limit these claims caused intense dissatisfaction to the French resident within the territory.

The second factor contributing to the migration of the French from the territory was the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. The Ordinance forever prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory. The French traders and settlers were very generally slave owners. The Ordinance also provided for the descent and distribution of intestate property according to the rules of the common law. While, it is true, the Ordinance contained a specific reservation guaranteeing the "French and Canadian inhabitants of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents and other neighboring villages a continuance of their laws and customs relative to the conveyance and descent of property", and Congress, by the Act of June 20th, 1788, and before administration under the Ordinance began, confirmed the possession of land by the French inhabitants of Illinois, and gave four hundred acres of bounty land to each French family which had lived in the district prior to 1783,

the French settlers in Illinois were nevertheless almost unanimously opposed to the Ordinance and violent in their criticism of the Government's attitude toward the land claims of the French settlers. Bartholomew Tardiveau (later a representative of the territory in Congress), as Agent of the French settlers in Illinois, had vainly petitioned Congress to omit the anti-slavery clause from the Ordinance, and for an adjustment of the French land Claims. Even after the passage of the Ordinance there appears to have been much misrepresentation in the territory as to whether the ordinance did or did not contain the anti-slavery clause. When it became certain the Ordinance did contain the anti-slavery clause, and particularly when the new Governor and Judges appointed under the Ordinance assumed administration of the territory in 1790, most of the slave-owning French settlers left the territory and established themselves in Missouri and in what is now the State of Louisiana. The proclamations of the Spanish Governor of Louisiana in 1789, which were widely circulated in Illinois, offering to all persons who would swear allegiance to the Spanish Crown free land, freedom from taxation, protection to slave ownership and support and maintenance of the Catholic religion undoubtedly influenced this migration. In 1792 the French population in Illinois was not more than nine hundred, less than half of what it had been twenty years earlier.

From 1790 to 1810 immigration into Illinois was comparatively small. Curiously enough, the still unsettled land claims of the early French settlers was the principal cause. The neighboring territories of Kentucky and Ohio, stimulated by the almost unrestricted sale of public lands, enjoyed large increases in population. The United States Census tables illustrate this comparison vividly. From 1790 to 1810 the population of Kentucky increased nearly 200,000, that of Ohio over 175,000, while the increase of population in Illinois during the same period was less than 10,000. It was not until after 1817, when these troublesome French land claims were settled and the general sale of public lands within the territory began, that Illinois benefited similarly with her neighboring states from the most unprecedented immigration in history. The immigration into Illinois prior to 1817 was not French, the new settlers coming mostly from Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. Nor has there been in any subsequent period in the history of Illinois any distinct immigration of French into the State. It is true, French immigrants from Canada, Louisiana and France have came into Illinois, particularly into Jo Daviess, Kankakee, Monroe and Union Counties, but in inconsiderable numbers as compared with the influx from other European Countries. The last available United States Census Report (1910), which shows a larger number of French in Illinois than any preceding report, places the number of native born French in Illinois at that time as less than 8,000; of French Canadians, less than 7500; of American born persons having French parents, 6,000, and of American born persons having one French parent, less than 7,000.

The first Territorial Legislature of Illinois had a few French members; the territory was for a time represented in Congress by

Bartholomew Tardiveau, and the first Lieutenant Governor of the State, Pierre Menard, was a French Canadian. These instances, however, are not significant. Writing of this period, Boggess in his "Settlement of Illinois" says: "As a matter of fact the French element was not a political factor of importance."

Conclusion.

The record of the French in Illinois is a unique chapter in American history. The explorations of other parts of the United States were, almost without exception, followed by persistent attempts and ultimately successful colonization by the country under whose flag the explorations were made. Speaking generally, the French explorers and their immediate successors were not Colonists. They were not "settlers". They were rather voyagers exploring a vast new country, in constant search of the newer land which would offer a greater return to the pioneer; content without government, and intolerant of restraining authority. Yielding before the "westward march of Empire" they abandoned the lands discovered and held by their forbears and sanctified by their blood and sacrifice. And while in a practical sense it may be true, as remarked by an eminent American historian, that no memorials of any value either to progress or education remain as a result of this exploration and occupation, the story, truthfully told, records the struggles, the hopes, the successes and failures of a people fighting and conquering a wilderness, is rich in romantic incident and splendid adventure, and forms no inconspicuous chapter in the gift of the great Mississippi Valley to American civilization.

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PART III

Contributions to State History

EARLY MARRIAGES IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

Compiled by

MRS. GEORGE SPANGLER, HISTORIAN OF PEORIA CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER, 1922.

1. John Shepherd and Tennessee McCormas, July 5th, 1831, by George Ish, Judge.
2. Abram Stratton and Sarah Baggs, Oct. 1st, 1831, by John M. Gay, Judge.
3. Hiram Neff and Drusilla Delong, Nov. 17th, 1831, by George Ish, Judge.
4. Abner Boyle and Matilda Wilson, Nov. 24th, 1831, by John McDonald, M. G.
5. Townsend Fife and Zelah Boyle, Dec. 22nd, 1831, by S. D. Laughlin, J. P.
6. John Bird and Nancy Bland, Jan. 27th, 1832, by Robert Barnes, J. P.
7. George Holenback and Rachel M. Reynolds, Feb. 16th, 1832, by Thomas Gallaher, Judge C. C. C.
8. Daniel Warren and Lucy Skeel, Feb. 16th, 1832, by S. D. Laughlin, J. P.
9. Elisha Swan and Zilpha Dent, Feb. 25th, 1832, by Jessie Haile.
10. Stephen McCormas and Phoebe Hale, June 3rd 1832, by Daniel Dimmick, J. P.
11. David McCormas and Lavina Archer, June 20th, 1832, by Hugh Warnock, J. P.
12. John Cole and Jane Tompkin, Sept. 30th, 1832, by Hugh Warnock, J. P.
13. Albert Moon and Elizabeth Boyle, Nov. 29th, 1832, by H. Warren, J. P.
14. Greenberry W. Hall and Catherine Sturdivin, Nov. 29th, 1832, by S. D. Laughlin, J. P.
15. James Harper and Nancy Ash, Nov. 29th, 1832, by S. D. Laughlin, J. P.
16. Abram Obrist and Rebecca Baggs, Apr. 8th, 1832, by John M. Gay, J. P.
17. Richard Hunt and Ruth Horram, Jan. 1st, 1833, by S. D. Laughlin, J. P.
18. Livingston Roberts and Margaret Dent, Jan. 24th, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.
19. Lemuel Russell and Sarah Ann Edwards, Feb. 23rd, 1833, by Edward Hall, M. G.

20. Michael Leonard and Martha Hooten, Jan. 30th, 1833, by Elijah Epperson, M. G.

21. Christopher Winters and Margaret Roberts, Jan. 31st, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

22. William Munson and Rachel Hall, Mar. 7th, 1833, by John M. Gay, J. P.

23. Thomas Gunn and Mildred Baker, Mar. 14th, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

24. William S. Horn and Silvey Hall, May 5th, 1833, by Reddick Horn, M. G.

25. Robert Dugan and Amanthy Hannum, May 11th, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

26. William McCormas and Anny Plaster, July 1st, 1833, by John Short, J. P.

27. William McNeil and Rachel Harris, July 2nd, 1833, by S .D. Laughlin, J. P.

28. Christopher Corss and Polly Brigham, Aug. 1st, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

29. Solomon Perkins and Patsey Ring, Aug. 16th, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

30. Joseph Ogee and Lorinda Peters, Aug. 26th, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

31. Josiah W. Martin and Courtney Forbes, Sept. 5th, 1833, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

32. Minott Silliman and Rhoda Smith, Sept. 19th, 1833, by William Heath, M. G.

33. James Darnel and Charlotte Owen, Dec. 1st, 1833, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

34. George Nook and Polly Hart, Jan. 9th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

35. George Martin and Lucy Gaylord, Feb. 9th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

36. Henry Mann and Jane Breeman, Feb. 20th, 1834, by Wm. Kirby.

37. Samuel C. McClure and Maria Trux, Feb. 4th, 1834, by Joel Arrington, M. G.

38. John Slater and Polly Warnock, Mar. 13th, 1834, by E. H. Hazard.

39. William M. Clark and Martha Ann Knight, Mar. 19th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

40. George Hiltibrand and Elizabeth N. Haley, Apr. 3rd, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

41. Sylvester Needham and Sabrae Brumsey, Apr. 6th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

42. George C. Hinsdale and Elizabeth Baggs, May 18th, 1834, by John M. Gay, J. P.

43. Nathaniel Little and Mildred Glass, May 11th, 1834, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

44. Balis Garrison and Matilda Myers, Apr. 17th, 1834, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

45. Richard Blanchard and Druzilla Neff, May 16th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

46. William Harrington and Rosamond Doughton, June 30th, 1834, by Elias Thompson, J. C. C. C.

47. Isaac McCormas and Sally Plasters, July 17th, 1834, by Joel Doolittle, J. P.

48. Thomas Coates and Elizabeth Knox, July 24th, 1834, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

49. Abram R. Baker and Minerva M. Dent, July 31st, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

50. Peter Webb and Elizabeth N. Dooley, Aug. 10th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

51. James G. Forristall and Sarah Studyvin, Aug. 21st, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

52. Robert Antrim and Martha Harris, Aug. 26th, 1834, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

53. John P. Hayes and Betsey Carpenter, Oct. 1st, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

54. William Beck and Mary Martin, Oct. 9th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

55. Peter Harman and Rebecca Perkins, Sept. 28th, 1834, by John M. Gay, J. P.

56. Nathan Brumsey and Nancy Chapting, Nov. 25th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

57. Ebenezer Phye and Charity Larsh, Nov. 29th, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

58. Jason Putnam and Eve Harris, Aug. 16th, 1834, by Robert Garton, M. G.

59. Williamson Durley and Elizabeth Winters, Dec. 2nd, 1834, by Hooper Warren, J. P.

60. Emanuel Hitchcock and Rebecca Merrill, Nov. 16th, 1834, by Benjamin Smith, J. P.

61. William Knox and Susan Bradley, Nov. 27th, 1834, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

62. George B. Willis and Mary Gallaher, Dec. 11th, 1834, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

63. James Russell and Elmina Thompson, Jan. 1st, 1835, by Elias Thompson, J. P.

64. Edward H. Hall and Eliza Miller, Jan. 8th, 1835, by John M. Gay, J. P.

65. Matison Studyvin and Frances Ellis, Jan. 29th, 1835, by Rev. Robt. Garton.

66. Isaac Putnam and Clarinda Hale, Mar. 1st, 1835, by Joel Hargrave, C. Com.

67. Solomon H. Burr and Eunice Childs, Mar. 25th, 1835, by Lucian Farnham, M. G.

68. Henry F. Miller and Jane Waldron, Apr. 7th, 1835, by Joel Arrington, M. G.

69. Hugh Cole and Elizabeth Sally, Apr. 15th, 1835, by Robert Garton, M. G.

70. Isaac Cissel and Olive Prickett, Apr. 16th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

71. Zachariah Bushong and Louisa Hall, May 3rd, 1835, by Stephen R. Beggs.

72. Howson K. Zenor and Flora Patterson, May 7th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

73. Obadiah C. Motley and Elizabeth Robertson, Jun. 8th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

74. William R. Robertson and Amanda Shepherd, Jun. 2nd, 1835, by Robt. B. Dobbin, U. D. M.

75. William F. Lancaster and Nancy Lancaster, Jun. 14th, 1835, by Robt. Barnes, J. P.

76. Dudley Humphreys and Lavina Sherman, July 2nd, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

77. Robert Bird, Jr., and Sarah Ann Burt, July 9th, 1835, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

78. David Thompson and Cathrine Lyons, July 9th, 1835, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

79. Jordan Sawyer and Francis Forbes, July 24th, 1835, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

80. George Eagle and Polly Current, July 16th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

81. James Durley and Emeline Skeel, Aug. 20th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

82. James Gallaher and Jane M. Reynolds, Aug. 6th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

83. John Willhite and Lavina Williams, Aug. 9th, 1835, by Nathaniel Applegate, M. G.

84. John Swanson and Hannah Sherman, Aug. 27th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

85. Samuel King and M—— Harris, Aug. 13th, 1835, by Joseph M. Fairfield, J. P.

86. Isaac Parson and Harriet Park, Sept. 17, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

87. Robertus H. Stephenson and Charlotte Shippen, Sept. 24th, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

88. Moses G. Short and Margaret Mitchell, Oct. 1st, 1835, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

89. Nathan Reynolds and Charlotte John, Oct. 1st, 1835, by Wm. M. Stewart, J. P.

90. Timothy Perkins and Cynthia Perkins, Oct. 17th, 1835, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

91. Lazarus Reeve and Louisa W. Scott, Oct. 20th, 1835, by Lucian Farnham, M. G.

92. Asahel W. Mounts and Charlotte Pepperr, Nov. 1st, 1835, by Russell H. Mallary, J. P.

93. Walter Plato and Mary Jane Benny, Nov. 3rd, 1835, by Russell H. Mallary, J. P.

94. Patrick George and Elizabeth Ridgeway, Nov. 10th, 1835, by George Snyder, J. P.

95. Nicholas Smith and Matilda Thompson, Nov. 26th, 1835, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

96. Alexander Davis and June Leonard, Nov. 26th, 1835, by Joel Hargrave, C. Com.

97. John Dyer and Laureen T. Mason, Nov. 28th, 1835, by Robert Garton, M. G.

98. William White and Margaret M. Stewart, Dec. 3rd, 1835, by Rev. Wm. Gould.

99. Cyrus Watson and Lydia Holbrook, Dec. 3rd, 1835, by Joel Hargrave, C. Com.

100. Jacob Smalley and Mary Barr, Dec. 17th, 1835, by George Cryder, J. P.

101. Elisha Wood and Mary Jane Drake, Dec. 31st, 1835, by Rev. L. Farnham.

102. Herman Downing and Rachel D. Holbrook, Jan. 7th, 1836, by Rev. L. Farnham.

103. Wm. J. Gould and Ruth Ann Blizzard, Jan. 13th, 1836, by Benj. R. Sheldon, J. P.

104. Lewis Thompson and Sarah Kidney, Jan. 13th, 1836, by Benj. R. Sheldon, J. P.

105. Amariah Watson and Rachel Drake, Jan. 1st, 1836, by Joel Hargrave, C. Com.

106. William C. Stephens and Maria Burr, Feb. 5th, 1836, by Rev. L. Farnham.

107. Asher Doolittle and Eunice Waldo, Feb. 19th, 1836, by Rev. L. Farnham.

108. Ralph W. Smith and Hannah S. Moffitt, Feb. 24th, 1836, by Nahum Gould.

109. Dexter Wall and Sarah Starks, Mar. 17th, 1836, by Benj. Smith, J. P.

110. William Fowler and Naomi Scarl, Mar. 24th, 1836, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

111. Nathaniel M. Reeder and Melvinah Gunn, Apr. 1st, 1836, by Joseph M. Fairfield, J. P.

112. Jefferson Studyvin and Elvira Johnson, Apr. 1st, 1836, by Benj. R. Sheldon, J. P.

113. James Buchanan and Ellen Kidney, Apr. 14th, 1836, by J. M. Fairfield, J. P.

114. William Cafferty and Elzira Scarl, Apr. 17th, 1836, by Benj. R. Sheldon, J. P.

115. Nero W. Mounts and Nancy Martindale, Apr. 28th, 1836, by Benjamin Smith, J. P.

116. George F. Thomas and Elizabeth Romble, May 19th, 1836, by Wm. M. Stewart, J. P.

117. James B. Hunter and Jane Martin, May 19th, 1836, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

118. Giles C. Dany and Ruth M. Thomas, Apr. 19th, 1836, by Jeremiah Porter.

119. Wm. Root and Catherine Cook, June 27th, 1836, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

120. Samuel Thompson and Sally Drake, July 4th, 1836, by J. M. Fairfield, J. P.

121. Lucian Livingston and Jane Leech, June 30th, 1836, by Nahum Gould, M. G.

122. Adam T. Gaylor and Matilda Allen, July 10th, 1836, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

123. William Rodgers and Rosilla Fassett, July 21st, 1836, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

124. Peter S. Savage and Charlotte Hosler, Aug. 4th, 1836, by Rev. Nahum Gould.

125. William Rouse and Sally Murphy, Aug. 25th, 1836, by Rev. Herman L. Colton.

126. Jacob Wasson and Jane Scott, Aug. 25th, 1836, by Rev. Nathaniel Applegate.

127. Lyman Chase and Jamima Allen, Aug. 4th, 1836, by Rev. Robert Garton.

128. Isaac Ridgeway and Margaret Sterm, Sept. 12th, 1836, by Benj. R. Sheldon.

129. James Leech and Electa Hawks, Aug. 25th, 1836, by Rev. H. S. Colton.

130. Green Cullum and Ann Miers, Sept. 11th, 1836, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

131. William Miller and Rachel Hall, Sept. 22nd, 1836, by Rev. Nathl. Applegate.

132. Thomas Hartsell and Semira Gould, Oct. 4th, 1836, by Rev. Nahum Gould.

133. Martin Batterton and America Taylor, Oct. 10th, 1836, by Benj. Smith, J. P.

134. William A. Bird and Harriet Bird, Oct. 9th, 1836, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

135. Lott Bullman and Ann Babb, Oct. 13th, 1836, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

136. Belitha Griffith and Margaret Harris, Sept. 18th, 1836, by George Snyder, J. P.

137. James S. Chaney and Clarissa Marpool, Oct. 25th, 1836, by W. C. Cummings, J. P.

138. McCayga Tripplett and Emily Wiswall, Oct. 11th, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

139. Burton Ayers and Aurelia Langworthy, Sep. 13th, 1836, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

140. Calphuma Elam and Thomas Epperson, Oct. 21st, 1836, by Cyrus Bryant, Judj. CCC.

141. Thomas Gallagher, Jr., and Susan Garton, Dec. 1st, 1836, by Thomas Powel, M. G.

141. Thomas Morgan and Clarissa E. Cook, Dec. 1st, 1836, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

142. George W. Ventioner and Jane Savage, Dec. 1st, 1836, by Rev. Nahum Gould.

143. William P. Griffin and Eliza Triplett, Nov. 17th, 1836, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

144. James S. Everett and Harriet Hyde, Dec. 19th, 1836, by Cyrus Bryant, Judj. C. C. C.

145. John Shipley and Thankful Graon, Dec. 15th, 1836, by Lyman Horram, J. P.

146. John Griffin and Ann White, Jan. 5th, 1837, by Rev. Nahum Gould.

147. Chaney D. Colton and Emily Smith, Jan. 12th, 1837, by Rev. L. Farnham.

148. Eli T. Prickett and Jane Ventioner, Feb. 20th, 1837, by Benj. R. Sheldon, J. P.

149. Silas Trimble and Margaret Stickel, Feb. 7th, 1837, by Rev. L. Farnham.

150. Ephraim A. Hubbard and Jane Stickel, Feb. 16th, 1837, by Rev. L. Farnham.

151. William King and Rebecca Catterlin, Feb. 22nd, 1837, by Rev. A. E. Phelps.

152. Alfred Thompkins and Nancy Jane McCaslin, Feb. 9th, 1837, by Rev. N. Applegate.

153. Erastus Sherwin and Elvira Robinson, Mar. 16th, 1837, by Rev. H. Headley.

154. Richard Pearce and Lydia Chander, Mar. 23rd, by Rev. H. Headley.

155. Hezekiah Epperson and Nancy Heaton, Mar. 29th, 1837, by John H. Bryant, J. P.

156. Zenas Macomber and Catherine A. Evans, Mar. 17th, 1837, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

157. William Knox and Mary Mercer, Apr. 12th, 1837, by Cyrus Bryant, J. C. C. C.

158. Freeman Packingham and Jane L. Ash, Apr. 26th, 1837, by Rev. Nahum Gould.

159. John Gray and Mary Dever, Mar. 12th, 1837, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

160. Obed Graves and Joyce Hailey, Apr. 26th, 1837, by Lyman Horram, J. P.

161. Aaron Gunn and Nancy M. Winters, May 15th, 1837, by Rev. A. E. Phelps.

162. Daniel P. Greeley and Ethalinda S. Durham, May 18th, 1837, by Joseph Brigham, J. P.

163. Henry James and Margaret Wilkinson, Apr. 5th, 1837, by Luther Driscoll.

164. Augustus Langworthy and Adelia E. Perkins, May 18th, 1837, by Rev. H. Hadley.

165. Zerah Beckwith and Mary Ann Gaylord, May 28th, 1837, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

167. Joseph Marlatt and Sarah Byers, June 27th, 1837, by J. H. Dickey, M. G.

168. S. C. Emerson and Polly Garton, April 27th, 1837, by W. C. Cumming, M. G.

169. Demarun B. Ellis and Sally M. Garton, June 8th, 1837, by W. C. Cumming, M. G.

170. Jeremiah R. Larkin and Sarah Ann Davis, July 4th, 1837, by J. B. Chenowith, M. G.

172. Nelson Dugan and Mary Ann Stroud, July 15th, 1837, by Wm. M. Stuart, J. P.

173. Wilson Stewart and Hulda Reynolds, August 3rd, 1837, by Calvin W. Babbitt, M. G.

175. William M. Young and Mary H. Glenn, August 17th, 1837, by J. B. Chenowith, M. G.

177. H. W. Dunbar and Sylvia Yaman, July 20th, 1837, by Felix Margrave, J. P.

178. Samuel F. Colman and Julia Ann Thompson, August 20th, 1837, by R. H. Mallory, J. P.

179. Samuel A. Robins and Elizabeth Gilbert, August 10th, 1837, by Morris Spaulding, J. P.

180. John P. Judson and Maria Wattles, August 24th, 1837, by J. B. Chenowith, M. G.

181. John W. Newcomb and Charlotte M. Smith, September 18th, 1837, by A. E. Phelps, M. G.

182. Orlando Child and Ruth S. Gure, September 14th, 1837, by Chauncy Cook, M. G.

183. Isaac Baker and Eliza Ash, October 12th, 1837, by J. B. Chenowith, M. G.

184. Augustin Smith and Sarah B. Wan, October 31st, 1837, by Chauncy Cook, M. G.

185. Marklin Beatty and Nancy Gaylord, October 5th, 1837, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

186. Elisha G. Powers and Elizabeth Mannon, October 19th, 1837, by Felix Margrave, J. P.

187. James Bryant and Anny Williams, November 30th, 1837, by J. M. Fairfield, J. P.

188. Joseph Cox and Catharine Edwards, November 12th, 1837, by John W. Agan, J. P.

189. Reuben P. Bell and Nancy D. Palmer, November 15th, 1837, by David St. Clair, M. G.

190. John Lonnon and Margaret Veitch, November 20th, 1837, by Morris Spalding, J. P.

191. Jessie Root, Jr., and Nancy Atwood, November 16th, 1837, by Jessie Root, M. G.

192. Langley Hall and Sarah Ligo, December 13th, 1837, by M. G. Brau, J. P.

193. Thomas Taylor and Mary Ann Beck, December 25th, 1837, by J. M. Fairfield, J. P.

194. Jacob Lemmon and Anny Spicer, January 1st, 1838, by R. H. Mallory, J. P.

195. Isaac Clendening and Loritha Johnson, December 14th, 1837, by Warford Bonham, J. P.

196. George W. Hailey and Sarah Baker, January 7th, 1838, by Enoch Dent, J. P.

197. William M. Darmont and Nancy Wahob, January 18th, 1838, by Warford Bonham, J. P.

198. Jacob G. Forney and Mary R. Smullen, January 11th, 1838, by Rev. Wm. Candiff.

199. Isaac Griffith and Eliza Lundy, February 1st, 1838, by Felix Margrave, J. P.

200. James W. Margrave and Elizabeth Hopkins, February 8th, 1838, by J. H. Dickey, M. G.

201. John E. Stewart and Sophia Chapman, February 8th, 1838, by Lyman Horram, J. P.

202. Ephraim Smith and Harriet A. Trewman, February 18th, 1838, by Lyman Horram, J. P.

203. Wm. A. Hendrick and Mary Ann James, Feb. 22nd, 1838, by H. D. Palmer, M. G.

204. William Kincaid and Rebecca Sugert, Mar. 13th, 1838, by Benj. R. Sheldon, J. P.

205. Mark Sawyer and Susannah James, Mar. 22nd, 1838, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

206. Conrad Dash and Elizabeth Bucknam, Apr. 11th, 1838, by Rev. C. Cook.

207. John Woolstoncroft and Elizabeth Phillips, Apr. 24th, 1838, by Rev. C. Cook.

208. Wm. W. Drummond and Jemina M. Clenahan, Apr. 10th, 1838, by Rev. Jon. Miner.

209. Samuel Love and Catherine Taylor, Apr. 15th, 1838, by John W. Agan, J. P.

210. Luther P. Frost and Caroline White, Apr. 7th, 1838, by Rev. Wm. Candiff.

211. John Shields and Nancy Dent, Apr. 25th, 1838, by Rev. Wm. Candiff.

212. Jacob Zenor and Elvira Skeel, May 31st, 1838, by Rev. B. Harris.

213. Guy W. Pool and Sophrona Bascom, June 17th, 1838, by James J. Holt, J. P.

214. Morris Barter and Jane Hattan, July 25th, 1838, by Robert Barnes, J. P.

215. John Brown and Margaret Thompson, Aug. 26th, 1838, by Wm. Royal.

216. Joseph Lane and Emily Chaffee, Sept. 25th, 1838, by John W. Agan, J. P.

217. Thomas Brumsey and Sarah Freeman, Sept. 27th, 1838, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

218. Barnet Smith and Mary Brumsey, Sept. 24th, 1838, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

219. Wm. A. Drummond and Ruth Cox, Oct. 2nd, 1838, by John W. Agan, J. P.

220. Samuel Sterm and Elizabeth Phenix, Oct. 4th, 1838, by M. G. Brau, J. P.

221. Oliver Boyle and Elizabeth A. Wilson, Oct. 24th, 1838, by Rev. Zadok Hall, M. G.

222. Edwin Porter and Clarissa Powell, Oct. 25th, 1838, by Rev. J. Hill.

223. John Hunter and Nancy Gay, Oct. 11th, 1838, by Rev. H. D. Palmer.

224. Jesse Gay and Mary A. Hunter, Oct. 11th, 1838, by Rev. H. D. Palmer.

225. William M. Hart and Rebecca Hart, Nov. 13th, 1838, by Joseph Catterlin, J. P.

226. John Shaffner and Susan Forqunan, Nov. 18th, 1838, by Benj. R. Sheldon, J. P.

227. Charles Turtin and Mary Chaplin, Nov. 28th, 1838, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

228. John Whitson and Margaret Wahob, Oct. 28th, 1838, by F. W. Graves, J. P.

229. William B. Green and Elizabeth Scudder, Dec. 12th, 1838, by Zadok Hall, M. G.

230. Thomas Timmons and Mary Jane Davis, Dec. 16th, by John W. Agan, J. P.

231. Robert W. Clenahan and Lucy Ann Richards, Jan. 3rd, 1839, by Jona Miner, M. G.

232. James Thompson and Mary Ann Strawn, Dec. 30th, 1838, by Rev. J. Z. Hall.

233. Josiah E. Hayes and Louisa Fanning, Jan. 10th, 1839, by Warford Bonham, J. P.

234. Stephen M. C. James and Lieurana Davis, Dec. 12th, 1839, by Rev. H. D. Palmer.

235. David Currier and Rebecca Jane Parks, Jan. 8th, 1838, by Rev. Wm. F. Vaile.

236. Benj. M. V. Curterline and Sarah Crow, Aug. 23rd, 1838, by Rev. Wm. Candiff.

237. Lewis Goodmo and Nancy Patten, July 4th, 1838, by Rev. Wm. Candiff.

238. John Baker, Jr., and Nancy B. Harley, Jan. 29th, 1839, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

239. Enoch Sawyer and Elizabeth Broaddus, Jan. 29th, 1839, by Rev. H. D. Palmer.

240. Jonathan Wilson and Elma C. Hoyle, Jan. 24th, 1839, by J. J. Holt, J. P.

241. Samuel Crow and Charlotte Hart, Jan. 23rd, 1839, by J. J. Holt, J. P.

242. James King and Mary Wahob, Feb. 14th, 1839, by F. W. Graves, J. P.

243. George Simmerman and Phoebe Richmond, Feb. 28th, 1839, by Jona. Minor, M. G.

244. James Sprague and Clarissa Kynion, Mar. 29th, 1839, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

245. Daniel Woodward and Mary Ann Hadital, Mar. 13th, 1839, by M. G. Brau, J. P.

246. Alamon Whitaker and Mariah Jane Taggart, Mar. 28th, 1839, by Rev. Thomas Powel, M. G.

247. William C. Reagan and Eliza Walker, Apr. 17th, 1839, by J. J. Holt, J. P.

248. Rufus Shed and Martha Welch, June 3d, 1839, by J. J. Holt, J. P.

249. James B. Ashley and Mary Morrille, June 12th, 1839, by B. R. Sheldon, J. P.

250. Thomas Gallaher and Aurora Morrille, June 12th, 1839, by B. R. Sheldon, J. P.

251. Artamus Woodberry and Lydia Winters, July 14th, 1839, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

252. Michael Haynes and Margaret Rume, July 25th, 1839, by Joseph Catterlin, J. P.

253. Ebenezer S. Phelps and Hannah Morse, Aug. 12th, 1839, by Owen Lovejoy.

254. John E. Dent and Mary Irvin, Sept. 7th, 1839, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

255. Caleb J. Hill and Mary Baker, Sept. 1st, 1839, by J. B. Chenowith, M. G.

256. William Hancock and Elizabeth Orr, Mar. 25th, 1839, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

257. Philip McGuire and Jemina Orr, Nov. 4th, 1839, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

258. Eli Strawn and Elinor Broaddus, Jan. 7th, 1838, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

259. George F. Case and W. M. Spicer, Mar. 23rd, 1838, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

260. A. S. Fishburn and Ann L Pomeroy, Mar. 27th, 1838, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

261. William Fisher and Catherine Lovelin, Aug. 2nd, 1838, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

262. Wm. E. Buckingham and Anna White, Sept. 15th, 1838, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

263. Ammon Moon and Adaline Dency, Nov. 26th, 1838, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

264. William C. Boal and Eliza Mag, Feb. 10th, 1839, by A. Pomeroy, M. G.

265. Harrison Hayes and Martha Brown, Oct. 24th, 1839, by James G. Laughlin, J. P.

266. Robert Young and Rebecca Sherman, Nov. 11th, 1839, by Rev. Nahum Gould.

267. Eugene F. Skinner and Mary P. Cook, Nov. 28th, 1839, by Thomas Atwater, Judge.

268. James Hayes and Eliza Dale, Dec. 5th, 1839, by James G. Laughlin.

269. David Watkins and Betsy Johnson, Dec. 19th, 1839, by Joseph Catterlin, J. P.

270. David L. Child and Margaret L. Dysart, Nov. 26th, 1839, by H. G. Pendleton, M. G.

271. Dexter Pease and Harriet E. Moore, Dec. 26th, 1839, by George Dent, J. P.

272. Brackston Murphy and Malinda Folsom, Jan. 20th, 1840, by A. Hannum, J. P.

273. Garrison H. Wilson and Alice Ann Dugan, Jan. 30th, 1840, by P. G. Young, M. G.

274. Elijah B. Wilson and Sarah R. Nower, Feb. 13th, 1840, by P. G. Young, M. G.

275. Samuel A. Dixon and Ruth Whitaker, Apr. 18th, 1840, by Rev. Thomas Powell.

276. George P. Meritt and Sabina M. Hoyle, Mar. 12th, 1840, by Thomas Atwater, J. P.

277. Samuel Stout and Mary Ann Winters, Mar. 12th, 1840, by J. G. Laughlin, J. P.

278. Squire Zenor and Julia Ann Mitchell, May 22nd, 1840, by J. P. Hayes, J. P.

279. Ezra Fell and Orinda M. Hannun, May 14th, 1840, by P. G. Young, M. G.

280. Silas Lock and Hannah S. Hoyt, May 19th, 1840, by J. Catterlin, J. P.

281. Albert Bowman and Permelia E. Bowman, May 28th, 1840, by P. G. Young, M. G.

282. Timothy Horram and Jane Prunk, July 9th, 1840, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

283. David S. Crider and Sarah Beane, July 23rd, 1840, by Thomas Atwater, J. P.

284. Worden Folson and Betsy Murphy, July 9th, 1840, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

285. William Jones and Sarah Watkins, Aug. 14th, 1840, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

286. Thomas J. Drain and Margaret Kelly, Aug. 24th, 1840, by S. W. D. Chan, M. G.

287. Josephus Phelps and Lydia Clark, Sept. 13th, 1840, by A. Hannum, J. P.

288. William R. Willard and Mary Wild, Nov. 7th, 1840, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

289. Albert S. Myers and Emily J. Whitcomb, Dec. 24th, 1840, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

290. William S. Archer and Sarah Williams, Dec. 10th, 1840, by A. P. Dysart, J. P.

291. John Myers and Elizabeth J. G., Dec. 3rd, 1840, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

292. Joseph W. Kinney and T. Andrews, Dec. 24th, 1840, by J. B. Chenowith, M. G.

293. James H. Gibbons and Eleanor W. Hill, Jan. 8th, 1841, by Joseph Catterlin, J. P.

294. David W. Dixon and Margaret Whitson, Jan. 14th, 1841, by Joseph Catterlin, J. P.

295. William H. Sammis and Lucy B. Butler, Feb. 14th, 1841, by Thomas Atwater, Judge.

296. George C. Hanscel and Mary Taylor, Feb. 15th, 1841, by George Dent, J. P.

297. Christian L. Capel and Elizabeth C. Smith, Feb. 18th, 1841, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

298. William Stockdale and Deliverana Hurst, Feb. 26th, 1841, by H. G. Pendleton, M. G.

299. John Myers and Mary Livermon, Mar. 18th, 1841, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

300. William H. P. Norris and Lucinda Jeffin, Mar. 18th, 1841, by J. G. Laughlin, J. P.

301. Thomas Cowen and Paulina Boyle, Feb. 18th, 1841, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

302. John A. Graffelman and Sarah A. Young, Apr. 22nd, 1841, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

303. Monroe Larkin and Elizabeth D. Glenn, Apr. 15th, 1841, by George Dent, J. P.

304. Albert G. McCaleb and Caroline McCarty, Apr. 29th, 1841, by P. G. Young, M. G.

305. Joseph C. Corbett and Sophia E. Robertson, May 6th, 1841, by P. G. Young, M. G.

306. Jabish Clark and Amanda McCarty, May 20th, 1841, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

307. Henry Daniels and Esther Lervin, May 25th, 1841, by J. G. Laughlin, J. P.

308. Henry R. Pierce and Martha Ann Catterlin, June 29th, 1841, by H. G. Pendleton, M. G.

309. James J. Todd and Ruth E. Bascom, June 27th, 1841, by Thomas Atwater, P. Judge.

310. William Galloway and Jane W. Robertson, June 4th, 1841, by P. G. Young, M. G.

311. George Taylor and Amerilla Wykoff, August 10th, 1841, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

312. Jonathan Hayes and Emily Hawkins, August 19th, 1841, by J. G. Laughlin, J. P.

313. Elihu W. Rice and Catherine Dysart, Sep. 9th, 1841, by James Templeton, V. D. M.

314. Lewis W. Weston and Theodosia N. Eames, Oct. 26, 1841, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

315. Lewis J. Beck and Cynthia A. Winters, Nov. 19th, 1841, John P. Hayes, J. P.

316. Nathaniel H. Averill and Nancy A. D. Rice, Oct. 14th, 1841, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

317. Joshua Cushing and Sarah Pennemen, Oct. 1st, 1841, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

318. Levi A. Zenor and Martha Ann Patterson, Dec. 6th, 1841, by Thomas Atwater, J. P.

319. Thomas Hill and Dorothy Ish, Dec. 2nd, 1841, by Mifflin Harker, M. G.

320. Silas King and Nancy Candiff, Dec. 9th, 1841, byAsahel Hannum, J. P.

321. John German and Elizabeth Morris, Dec. 22nd, 1841, by Mifflin Harker, M. G.

322. Allen Wilocock and Frances A. Whitcomb, Jan. 1st, 1842, by Mifflin Harker, M. G.

323 Thomas Loyd and Louisa Strawn, Jan. 1st, 1842, by Mifflin Harker, M. G.

324. Thomas Coleman and Harriet Wafer, Feb. 17th, 1842 by H. G. Pendleton, M. G.

325. John C. Bowman and Elizabeth Porter, Mar. 5th, 1842, by Ezra Stout, M. G.

326. Edward Chan and Elizabeth M. Lewis, Mar. 3rd, 1842, by John P. Hayes.

327. James Gibson and Lucy Martin, Mar. 13th, 1842, by Ezra Stout, M. G.

328. Walter Cowan and Matilda Strawn, Mar. 3rd, 1842, by Mifflin Harker.

329. Samuel Cox and Sarah Cochran, Mar. 3rd, 1842, by Mifflin Harker.

330. William E. Parrot and Emily Jane Dent, Mar. 24th, 1842, by George Dent, J. P.

331. George Perry and Sarah Service, Mar. 31st, 1842, by H. G. Pendleton.

332. Nile Borop and Elizabeth Hoover, Apr. 7th, 1842, by Thomas Atwater, P. Judge.

333. John Smith and Eliza Allen, Apr. 5th, 1842, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

334. William H. Graves and Alfonza Larwood, Apr. 28th, 1842, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

335. Peter Smith and Margaret Rochester, Apr. 7th, 1842, by Ezra Stout, M. G.

336. Henry Ham and Rebecca Russell, Apr. 21st, 1842, by Mifflin Harker, M. G.

337. Archibald P. Dysart and Hannah J. Hawthorn, Apr. 21st, 1842, by James Templeton, M. G.

338. Christopher P. Tarket and Anna Ray, May 24th, 1842, by Joseph Catterlin, J. P.

339. John P. Wallin and Nancy Watkin, June 16th, 1842, by Joseph Catterlin, J. P.

340. John W. Gorbit and Justin Russell, Sep. 1st, 1842, by H. D. Gorbit, M. G.

341. Willard B. Norris and Louisa Lyons, Oct. 2nd, 1842, by Thomas Atwater, P. J.

342 A. Murphy and Christania Folsom, Nov. 27th, 1842, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

343. Isaac Cissel and Amanda Zenor, Nov. 20th, 1842, by Thomas Atwater, P. J.

344. Robert Crow and Mahitabel Hayes, Dec. 15th, 1842, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

345. Tisdale Bullock and Ann Frances Crossman, Jan. 3rd, 1843, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

346. Samuel Moore and Anna Norman Thomas, Jan. 3rd, 1843, by William Justin, M. G.

347. George Sparling and Adeline Morgan, Jan. 12th, 1843, by Samuel C. Bacon, J. P.

348. Josiah M. Hannum and Elizabeth Shepherd, Jan. 29th, 1843, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

349. William Kincaid and Jemima Shepherd, Feb. 20th, 1843, by Thomas Atwater, J. P.

350. James Packingham and Elizabeth Dysart, Jan. 2nd, 1843, James Templeton.

351. Justus W. Stewart and Rachel Fell, Mar. 5th, 1843, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

352. George Griffith and Lydia Comby, Apr. 4th, 1843, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

353. John Saly and Arabella Wauhop, Apr. 6th, 1843, by H. G. Pendleton, M. G.

354. Joseph Robinson and Amanda M. Hailey, Apr. 27th, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

355. David Morrison and Sarah Morris, May 11th, 1843, by John P. Hayes, M. G.

356. Orin Bacon and Eliza Black, May 25th, 1843, by George Dent, J. P.

357. Harmon Dean and Sarah Folsom, Aug. 10th, 1843, by George Dent, J. P.

358. Thomas Hailey and Margaret Ann Glenn, Aug. 13th, 1843, by Ezra Stout, M. G.

359. Thomas Gillit and Rosina Winter, Sep. 7th, 1843, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

360. Lynd Elliott and Jane D...., Sept. 27th, 1843, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

361. James S. Simpson and Lydia N. Barlow, Oct. 10th, 1843, by Thomas Atwater, J. P.

362. William A. Pennell and Evaline A. Eames, Oct. 20th, 1843, by H. G. Pendleton.

363. John William and Melinda Morgan, Oct. 22nd, 1843, by Samuel C. Bacon, J. P.

364. Orange Gaylord and Sarah Elizabeth Stout, Oct. 12th, by George W. Miner, M. G.

365. George Dillman and Ann Burley, Nov. 2nd, 1843, by George W. Miner, M. G.

366. Herman Price and Mary Ann Kimber, Dec. 21st, 1843, by A. B. Amy, M. C. P. C.

367 Jonas L. Ball and Elizabeth Fetter, Nov. 23rd, 1843, by P. G. Young, M. G.

368. Noah Thominson and Elizabeth Ogle, Dec. 14th, 1843, by J. G. Laughlin, J. P.

369. Martin Brown and Sarah Jane Myers, Jan. 19th, 1843, by J. G. Laughlin, J. P.

370. David Hewit and Ann Hartley, Feb. 22nd, 1843, by Asahel Hannum, J. P.

371. Jane Smith and Eveline Lewis, Feb. 15th, 1843, by George Dent, J. P.

372. Samuel Chance and Mariah Bush, April 18th, 1843, by John P. Hayes, J. P.

373. Leonard Howe and Harriet Robinson, April 17th, 1843, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

374. Arthur H. Thompson and Miriam A. Robinson, April 17th, 1843, by Thomas Powell, M. G.

375. Amasa Crosiar and Sarah Brown, April 8th, 1843, by Harvey Hoadley, M. G.

376. Wilson Ong and Sarah Raley, Apr. 25th, 1844, by George Dent, J. P.

377. William P. Hart and Agnes P. Boyle, Jun. 11th, 1844, by Thos. Powell, M. G.

378. Alfred Robert and Rebecca Robinson, Jun. 20th, 1844, by H. G. Pendleton, M. G.

379. John Taylor and Mary Ann Mills, Jun. 27th, 1844, by A Blancy, M. G.

380. Hiram W. White and Lucinda A. Enos, Jun. 25th, 1844, by John P. Hayes, M. G.

381. Jonathan Tullis and Abigail S. Haws, Aug. 17th, 1844, by H. G. Pendleton, M. G.

382. Alonzo Kinyon and Clarissa Jane Taylor, Aug. 13th, 1844, by John F. Devon, M. G.

383. Calvin W. Ish and Cynthia Ann Payne, Aug. 25th, 1844, by John P. Hayes, M. G.

384. Prior M. Short and Catharine Oren, Sept. 3rd, 1844, by John P. Hayes, M. G.

385. James Allen and Susannah Plough, Aug. 28th, 1844, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

386. Michael L. Capel and Martha Kuntz, Oct. 6th, 1844, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

387. Abraham M. Howard and Permelia M. Whitcomb, Oct. 21st, 1844, by P. G. Young, M. G.

388. William Croisant and Margaret Wonder, Oct. 14th, 1844, by John Osborn, J. P.

389. Luther Bartlett and Celia S. Bartlett, Nov. 8th, 1844, by John Libby, M. G.

390. S. Nelson and Betsey D. Bartlett, Oct. 22nd, 1844, by John P. Hayes, M. G.

391. William L. Osborn and Nancy Ann Delong, Sep. 25th, 1844, by J. G. Laughlin, J. P.

392. John B. Smith and Elizabeth Heartley, Nov. 14th, 1844, by Asahael Hannum.

393. Henry Reve and Ann C. Fisher, Nov. 28th, 1844, by Lewis Parod, P. P.

394. William Hanscell and Lucy Wycoff, Nov. 11th, 1844, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

395. Charles Coleman and Jane Lane, Nov. 21st, 1844, by Augustus Capel, J. P.

396. Edward Phillips and Elizabeth Worthington, Nov. 14th, 1844, by A. B. Corry, C. M.

397. Calvin Shields and Rachael German, Dec. 1st, 1844, by P. G. Young, M. G.

398 Benjamin Coe and Jane J. Moore, Dec. 25th, 1844, by P. G. Young, M. G.

399. Asa L. Hill and Charlotte C. Pratt, Jan. 1st, 1844, by Thos. Powell.

400. Frederic Sheble and Mary C. Briggs, Jan. 5th, 1844, by John Libby, M. G.

FIRST DEED IN PUTNAM COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

BIRD, ROBERT AND WIFE
TO
JOHN STRAWN

This Indenture made, and entered into this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord 1831, between Robert Bird, and Rachel Bird his wife, of the one part and John Strawn of the other part, all of the county of Putnam and State of Illinois, witnesseth That the said Robert and Rachel Bird for, and in consideration of the sum of Thirty-Eight Dollars to him in hand paid by the said John Strawn, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath this day bargained, sold, released and confirmed, and doth by these present bargain, sell, release and confirm, unto the said John Strawn, his heirs and assigns forever a certain piece, or lot of land known and designated as follows, to wit: As being the North end of the Northeast fractional ¼ of section No. 35, Township No. 30 North, Range No. 3 West, containing all the land as far South as a straight line running of the East boundary, past the town of Columbia to the Illinois river, be the same more or less, To have and to hold the above described premises, together with all and singular the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to him, the said John Strawn, his heirs and assigns forever, and the said Robert and Rachel Bird for themselves and their heirs doth by these presents covenant to and with the said John Strawn to warrent and forever defend the title to the premises above described against the claim or claims of all and every person or persons claiming by through and under them.

In testimony whereof the said Robert Bird and Rachel Bird have here-unto set their hands and seal this day and year first above written.

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

JAMES DEVER	ROBERT BIRD
	her
JOHN KEMP	RACHEL × BIRD
	mark

This day personally appeared before the undersigned Notary Publick in and for sd. county, Robert Bird and Rachel Bird, his wife, who are personally known to sd. notary to be the real persons who executed the foregoin deed of conveyance and who then before sd. notary the sd. Rachel Bird being separately examined, acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered said deed freely and voluntarily of the uses and purposes therein mentioned, given under my hand this fifteenth day of August 1831. And not being furnished with a seal of office, I have hereunto affixed my private seal.

COLBY T. STEVENSON, N. P.

PRELIMINARY TREATY SIGNED AT A POINT WHICH IS NOW PALERMO, EDGAR COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IN 1765, GIVING THE EASTERN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO ANGLO SAXON CIVILIZATION.

[By Rose Moss Scott.]

The delay of the British in taking possession of the "Illinois Country", after the defeat of the French at Quebec and the surrender of their possessions in America by the treaty of 1763, was due to its isolated position and the difficulty of reaching it with sufficient force to establish the British authority.

France claimed the vast country west of the Alleghenies, watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers. The Indian tribes in this region were numerous and warlike.

George Croghan, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1743 or 1744. In 1748 he had a trading house at Logstown, on the Ohio, and later trading establishments at the principal Indian towns.

He early saw the importance of detaching the Indians from the French, by means of presents and more favorable trade.

His suggestions on the subject were wisely heeded by the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania, and they appointed him in 1747 their agent to deliver presents of goods to the Ohio Indians.

The Chiefs returned thanks for the presents and presented to Croghan a French scalp saying—"We send this French scalp as a token that we don't go to visit them for nothing".

In August, 1749, Croghan was sent west by Gov. Hamilton in consequence of rumors of the French approaching the Ohio and to secure the Indians to the English interest. In November, 1750, he with Andrew Montour was dispatched to the Miamis to renew the friendship and deliver them presents. On the Ohio the chiefs told them "their brothers, the English, ought to have a fort on this river to secure the trade as they expected war with the French in the Spring."

In the latter part of April, 1752, Gov. Hamilton at Philadelphia received a letter from Col. Croghan, written at Shawneetown, Feb. 8, enclosing a message from the Shawnees to the effect that they intended to war against the French in revenge for the thirty Miamis killed by them and wanting to be assured of the friendship of the English, but in 1763 when the change was made from French to English possession, dissatisfaction showed immediately among the western tribes.

The Indians determined to "Shut up the way" to keep the white man from taking their possessions. To do this, they attacked all English posts on the same day. They did win eleven posts by taking the English by surprise. Their plans seemed nearing success when

word came to Detroit, that peace was established between the French and the English, and the red men would be given no more ammunition.

During the Pontiac war Col. Croghan was active. He was with Capt. Emper, during the investment of Fort Pitt by the Indians.

Gradually Pontiac's eighteen tribes deserted although to them he was King. The relentless spirit of the morose Pontiac was however still unsubdued, although the Delawares and Shawnees sued for truce, and terms of peace were agreed upon Dec. 5, 1764, after Col. Bouquet had defeated the Indians at Bushy Run.

Pontiac like Achilles at the siege of Troy "remained sulking in his tent." Loving the French as sincerely as he hated the British, he had risked all in what he believed to be their interest. Despondent yet revengeful he turned to the Illinois country. A few French traders encouraged him and he determined to throw off the British yoke. He found his old friend Villiers, to whom he went, and to that officer he unfolded his plans for a continuance of war, and sought cooperation. The Frenchman coldly told him, he had already sent him word that France and Great Britain were at peace and that his cherished scheme was impracticable. Notwithstanding this rebuff he continued his efforts to form a new league, visiting the Kickapoos, Miamis and others, and succeeded to some extent in renewing the war spirit among them. Feeling once more hopeful, and learning that his old friend St. Ange was at Fort Chartres, he repaired to that point and demanded guns, ammunition and troops, stating he loved the French. St. Ange with equal kindness and firmness, protested his inability to furnish the aid requested.

Disappointed here he next turned to New Orleans. He dispatched an embassy of trusted braves, whose return only added to his chagrin, when they told their tale of ill-success.

Failing to secure French cooperation and support, and deserted in great measure by his confederates, the great chief at length perceived the folly of attempting to carry on unaided a struggle which could have but one result. Learning therefore of the approach of Col. Croghan, he resolved to go and meet him and to appraise him of his intentions to establish friendly relations with those whom he saw no way to defeat.

The first attempt by the British to assert their ownership was made by a force of four hundred regulars, under command of Major Arthur Loftus, who was ordered to proceed to the Illinois country by way of New Orleans, Feb. 27, 1764; fired on by Indians from ambuscades on either bank of the river, several of his men killed, he abandoned the enterprise. After another unsuccessful attempt under Capt. Morris in Aug., 1764, it was determined to reach Fort Chartres from Fort Pitt, and Col. George Croghan, deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, was sent on in advance as an envoy. Some apprehension being felt lest the savages might commit some fresh outrage, Lieut. Alexander Frazier, who was to accompany Col. George Croghan,, volunteered to proceed alone. Meanwhile Col. Croghan and men left Fort Pitt on May 15, 1765, accompanied by friendly Indians.

His progress was uneventful until he arrived at a small promontory of the Wabash, where he disembarked. On June 8th, six miles below the mouth of that stream, he was suddenly attacked by a band of Kickapoos, eighty in number.

In the fight which followed Col. Croghan lost two white men and three Indians, while most of his party including himself were wounded. A surrender was unavoidable, and the victorious Kickapoos plundered the entire party. Subsequently, they assured the British officer it was "all a mistake", as they supposed the Indians accompanying him were their deadly foes the Cherokees.

They brought their prisoners in safety to Vincennes, where the Indians, many of whom had friendly acquaintance with Col. Croghan, strongly condemned the Kickapoos.

Leaving Vincennes he had proceeded but a short distance on his way to the Illinois Country, taking the route travelled by Morris for Detroit, before he was met by a delegation of chiefs representing various tribes, and on July 18, 1765, was met by the hitherto implacable Pontiac himself at the head of a large band of Ottawa braves. The conference which ensued was entirely satisfactory and the preliminary Treaty signed.

Today in Young America Township, Edgar County, at the cross roads, in the small village of Palermo, is a large concrete marker almost six feet high and four feet wide. On this marker is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

"Near here on July 18th, 1765, Col. George Croghan, Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs of the British Government, made a preliminary Treaty of Peace with Pontiac, Chief of the Ottawas and leader of the great Indian Confederacy.

By the terms of this agreement, the allegiance of the Indians was transferred from the French to the British.

Thus securing the Eastern Mississippi Valley for Anglo Saxon civilization".

The intersection of the Fort Harrison (Terre Haute), Fort Clark (Peoria) and Kaskaskia-Detroit trails were in this vicinity.

This marker was erected in 1910 by the teacher, Mr. Epperson, and pupils of the Palermo school, under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. George Brown.

Hickory Grove, just west of Palermo, contained at one time about four hundred acres and in this grove was a never failing spring. Indians would camp here for weeks when following these trails.

Col. George Croghan was the most conspicuous name in the western annals in connection with Indian affairs, for twenty-five years preceding the War of the Revolution.

Pontiac, the great forest chieftain, was a singularly fine looking man. He was a Catawba by birth. He was taken prisoner and adopted by the Ottawas. His bearing was stern and resolute, brave, cruel at times and vindictive, he was shrewd and cunning and by his great ability exercised almost regal authority over the Northwestern Indians.

Northrop says the plan of operations which Pontiac adopted was the most remarkable exhibition of genuine leadership ever given by an Indian.

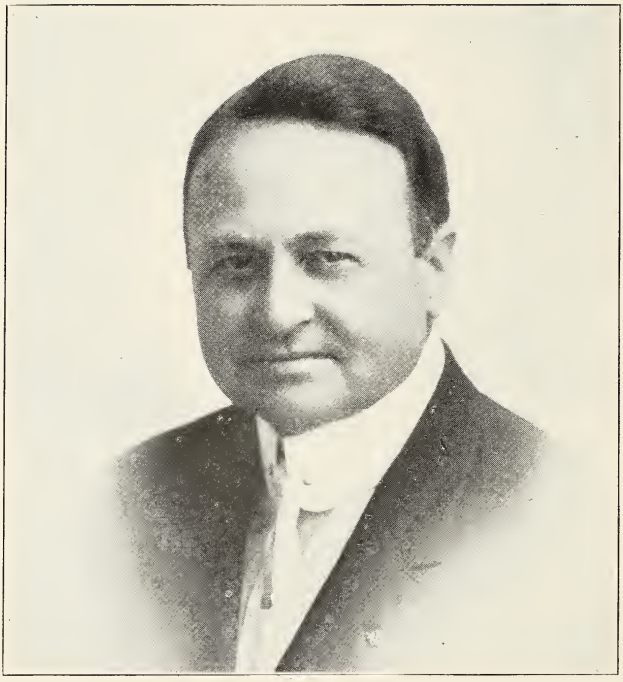
After the signing of the preliminary treaty by Pontiac, there was no necessity for Col. Croghan going farther into Illinois. He took the trail for Detroit and was followed soon after by Pontiac. At a meeting held in August, 1763, all the western tribes were represented and after much speech making the terms of peace were agreed upon, which were to be incorporated in a treaty on the part of the conquerors by Sir Wm. Johnson.

This terminated the great War of Pontiac, and with it all his hopes of the restoration of the empire of France in America.

The laws of the human races follow closely those of nature in its other kingdoms, and we see the survival of the fittest every day. Nation follows nation, the strongest overcoming the weaker; peoples arise and vanish and others take their places in the onward march. It is the law of progress. The Indians gave way before our race as some other race gave way to them.

Information: Life of Col. Croghan from Christopher Gist's Journals by William M. Darlington. Pontiac; from The Red Men, by Ella Hines Stratton. Meeting of Col. Croghan and Pontiac from Illinois Historical and Statistical, Part 1, by Moses. The Marker at Palermo and Hickory Grove from Mr. J. Epperson.

NECROLOGY



JOHN BRECKINRIDGE SHIFFLETT.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE CABLE SHIFFLETT.

An Active Business Man of Illinois and Michigan.

[By Kizzie Huskinson Shifflett.]

John Breckenridge-Cable-Shifflett was born near Dayton, Ohio, March 11, 1861. He was the son of Hilliary and Jemina Cox Shifflett, of Kentucky and Virginia families. His father "Capt. Hilliary Shifflett" fell in the battle of Chickamauga while leading an artillery force for the Union Army.

When John Shifflett was fifteen years old his mother died, leaving the son to battle thru life alone. His education was fragramentary and self-sought. But he pluckily mastered considerable knowledge, even to a smattering of law. In the meantime, he worked as night telegraph operator thruout many small towns of Ohio and Indiana. At one time he boarded at the home of "James Whitcomb Riley," where he acquired much ethical knowledge, but no poetry, save Keat's lines "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." His nature was most discerning and very optomistic. Early in life he sought the Middle-West and at the age of nineteen became freight and ticket agent for the Big Four Railroad, later changing to the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Alton, Ill. Here he met and married Miss Kizzie Huskinson after a four years courtship.

Miss Kizzie Huskinson was the daughter of William Huskinson, prominent railroad builder of the Middle-West. Mr. Shifflett took his family to Petersburg, Ill., living there four years; then to Kansas City, Mo., where he was auditor for the Santa Fe Railroad and fell into close companionship with General Funston while they were on a mission to New Mexico.

When the influx of prospectors rushed to Pittsburg, Kansas, Joplin, Mo. and Trinidad, Colo., Mr. Shifflett went along taking with him his wife and daughter. He finally returned to St. Louis, Mo., where he began traveling for "Cahill-Collins" and "L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing Companies." From here he enlarged his territory thru "The Lukenheimer Brass Company" of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of New York and Brooklyn offered Mr. Shifflett a position as manager of their vast business. Here he remained several years until fire destroyed their plant and the heirs sold out.

The R. M. Wilson Manufacturing Company of Rome, N. Y., offered him a position as Secretary-Treasurer of its immense plant.

Here Mr. Shifflett and family stayed a number of years at the Arlington Hotel, near "Fort Stanwix." The Bath-Tub Trust bought out the R. M. Wilson Company, and tho tempted to remain with Francis J. Torrance, President of the Standard Sanitary Company of Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Shifflett concluded to return to New York City and enter a bonding house, where he was most successful. His only son, Kenneth, died suddenly at this time, and Mr. Shifflett decided to return to St. Louis, Mo. He lingered one year in Columbus, Ohio, enroute West being engaged in underwriting companies.

The Worlds Fair year, 1904, found Mr. Shifflett and family back in St. Louis where he purchased a Maryland Avenue home. There they lived for a number of years. Mr. Shifflett's offices were in the Frisco Building on Olive Street. He sold the majority stock of the "International Life Insurance Company" of St. Louis, Mo., and also of the "Copper Queen of Arizona." He reorganized the Fort Worth Fire Insurance Company" of Fort Worth, Tex., and the Mineral Springs Railroad of Joplin, Mo., and other projects thruout Missouri and Oklahoma.

Captain Wishart of Keokuk, Ia., became deeply interested in this enterprising man and sought him out as the man who could put over the "deep waterway scheme" then engaging public attention and make the great Mississippi River useful for the commerce so greatly needed.

The Mississippi River is full of shifting sands and deep and swiftly flowing currents such as menace productive soil all along its course and which retarded the growth of cities. It was an arduous task to promote such a gigantic scheme but it held no terror for the promoter. As he was then busy finishing up the "Fort Worth Fire Insurance Company," he instructed his wife and daughter to gather up every newspaper clipping available from all over the United States for his use. These Mrs. Shifflett arranged as a "Reference-Key," to be used in the system required for the promotion scheme of "The Mississippi Transportation Company," of St. Louis, Missouri. When all details were ready, handsome offices were opened in the Pierce Building opposite the Planter's Hotel. In this enterprise, Mr. Shifflett was greatly assisted by Hon. Jacob L. Babbler, Vice President of the International Life Insurance Company and Republican National Committeeman for the State of Missouri.

J. W. Kavanaugh was made President of the "Mississippi Transportation Company,"—and this slogan was daily heralded in every St. Louis newspaper—thus:—"Fourteen feet thru the Mississippi Valley." Thus it was that St. Louis rejoiced for its river front was a veranda of much cherished commerce, long since a dream. "Mr. Mathews" of the "Everybody's" Magazine was engaged at enormous expense to write up this project thru advertisement, and much propaganda was arranged to float the issue. A fleet of boats engaged to sail from St. Louis to New Orleans

carried as complimentary passengers many distinguished men, among whom was William H. Taft, then elected President of the United States. It was a famous trip for doubting "Thomases," for the Easteners *felt* the querulous channel, rather than *saw* it. The pivotal point was found at the end of the trip, in low-lying New Orleans the city of lethargy. Had the project passed muster, *its site* would have been obliterated. There would be no more "The ancient French City of the South."

The Eastern seaboard was groaning under very heavy expenses at this time. Its defensive front was considered far more important than the channel of the Mississippi River.

Coronado's and DeSoto's prophesy that St. Louis should be the summit of the expansive West, was not to be fulfilled. *Taft vetoed the project*—The Mississippi Valley citizens felt that their just claims had been overlooked in favor of the eastern seaboard.

St. Louis was bitterly disappointed, but nevertheless it placed in its archives the names of the daring promoters of "The Original Deep-Water-Ways," John B. Shifflett and Jacob L. Babbler. Mr. Shifflett, tho also disappointed, cheerfully took up other projects and later went to Detroit, where he recuperated his fortune.

There he promoted—

"The Detroit Fire Insurance Company";
"The Columbian National Fire Insurance Company";
"The Detroit Mortgage Corporation Company";
"The Lincoln Finance Company";
"The Federal Discount Company";
"The Saginaw Investment Company";
"The Shifflett-Cumber Company," of which he was President, when he died.
"The Lincoln Housing Trust Company" of St. Louis was also organized by Mr. Shifflett.

Mr. Shifflett had offices thruout Michigan and New York. He believed heartily in cooperation; share and share alike. He gave to each worker his individual interest, thereby calling forth their best efforts. "In this way only, can results be obtained," declared he.

In April 1920 Mr. Shifflett fell into a long and fatal illness which lasted one and one-half years. He at last sold out his interests to his partner "Bert L. Cumber", intending to pass the rest of his life with his family in California. He died ten days after the sale of his business, in the Charlevoix Hotel, Detroit, Michigan, November 8, 1921.

In "Do It" (Shifflett-Cumber Monthly magazine), Mr. Shifflett penned his "Farewell" to his coworkers, calling it "Be Loyal". The date of writing is October 29, 1921.

Six weeks after his death, his daughter, Gladys (Mrs. Charles E. Blablack) was accidentally killed in Los Angeles, California. The wife and mother survives her family.

Mr. Shifflett was a man of magnetic presence; he was of congenial nature and a lavish entertainer; his convincing powers were remarkable. He was an indefatigable and tireless worker.

Mr. Shifflett belonged to the following orders:

The Piasa Lodge, No. 27 of U. F. & A. M. of Alton, Ill.

The Moslem Temple of Detroit, Mich.

The Michigan Sovereign Consistory Valley of Detroit, Mich.

The 1,000 Limit Club of Michigan.

The U. S. Food Administration.

Detroit Patriotic Fund.

The Old Colony Club (life member and on the board of directors).

The Detroit Board of Commerce.

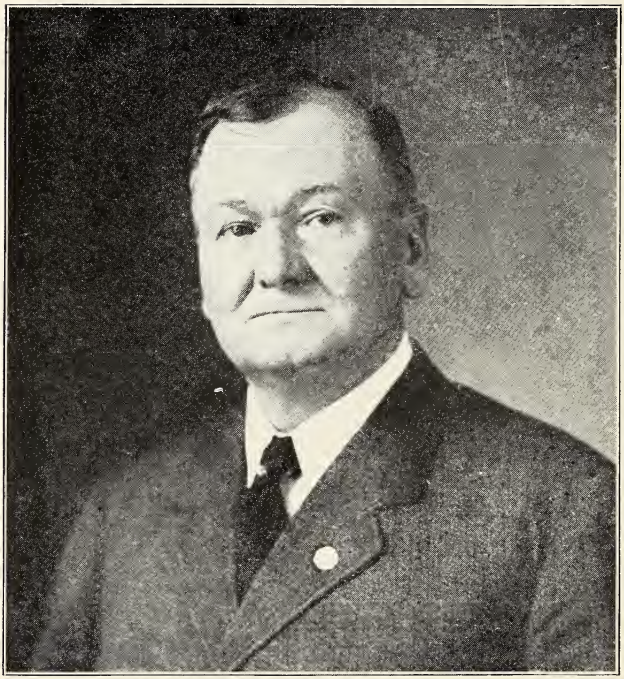
Detroit Masonic Country Club.

The Caravan Club.

President and Organizer of "Shifflett-Cumber Company."

Bankers Investment Company of Detroit, with head offices in the Penobscot Building.

He was buried in the family lot at Alton, Illinois.



GILBERT HARSHA LANE.

GILBERT HARSHA LANE.

A Prominent Citizen of Alton, and Madison County, Ill.

[By Kizzie Huskinson Shifflett.]

Gilbert Harsha Lane, was the son of Hezekiah Woodruff Lane and Catherine Ann Apgar", (daughter of Wm. C. and Catherine McKinney Apgar), and lineal descendant of Mathias Lane and Mary Honeyman Lane of Plainfield, N. J.

Gilbert Lane was born near Morrison, Illinois, March 25, 1853, and educated in the public schools of Mt. Vernon. Deciding on Pharmacy as a profession, Mr. Lane went to Alton, Ill., and associated himself with the W. S. Evert Drug Company, progressing to the wholesale firm of "Quigley and Company," thence to the "Richardson Wholesale Drug Company" of St. Louis, Mo. When fire destroyed that immense drug business, the "Moffet-West and Merril Wholesalers" acquired the services of Mr. Lane as their Middle-Illinois representative. He remained with the latter firm thirty-five years, honored for proficiency and respected as an interested associate. When failing health compelled Mr. Lane to quit the road, he helped organize the "Mutual Health and Accident Association of America", with head offices at Jacksonville, Illinois. This company later merged into the "Clover Leaf Casualty Company", through the efforts of "Fred H. Rowe, Col. C. R. Miller, Hon. C. J. Doyle, Fred H. Rugg and Gov. Len Small". Mr. Lane was made a director and Vice President of this Company.

Mr. Lane made Alton, Ill. his home, having married "Miss Annie Huskinson", (daughter of Wm. Huskinson, pioneer railroad builder of the Middle-West).

While traveling, Mr. Lane became interested in politics, having an opportunity of studying its many sides and noting carefully the angles presented therein, his judgment grew most profound and he was widely sought as a leader of political value. He several times refused to run for Congress, declaring his home life was the best on earth and the hearthstone his greatest joy. He, however, was a zealous worker on the Republican ticket and 1896 found Mr. Lane working hard for William McKinley's nomination. When the Republican convention convened in St. Louis, Mo., he gave his untiring efforts during the campaign season to help elect McKinley as President of the United States. Mr. Lane was one of the Assistant Sergeants at Arms at this convention which nominated William McKinley. His covenant being fulfilled, the many friends of Mr. Lane declared him the

best of political leaders—for he never lost a point, gaining rather in the vantage ground of standing firmly on the safe side of politics.

During the administrations of Governor Lowden and Governor Small, Mr. Lane was elected "Chairman of the Madison County Republican Committee", which he resigned to enter a most important government position, viz: "Postmaster of Alton, Ill."

Mr. Lane was at the age limit when Mr. Harding took the Presidential Chair, but his many friends declared they would have no other postmaster than "Gil Lane", for his political career had been clean and strong; he was an exemplary citizen; a staunch friend, above all else, he was recognized as a man of honor—of the type that young America might well regard as an example.

His loyal friend, William A. Rodenburg, determined that his friend "Gil" should become postmaster, despite "age-limit", for many essentials clamored for this appointment.

Great rejoicing and many compliments expressed the joy of the citizens when President Harding voiced their choice as most worthy.

Always a too zealous worker, Mr. Lane overtaxed his strength in the beginning of his new work. To the great grief of the city he fell seriously ill, expiring just three weeks after his appointment as Postmaster, January 8, 1922.

The Chronicle of time stands ever true in recording the deeds of good and just men, for in passing, they leave their work in order that it may continue as of yore. Myriads of friends sought Mr. Lane's political advice; his office was the mecca of those going and coming; he rejoiced in unraveling the sleeve of care, and giving the worker new life.

Mr. Lane was a member of the Elk's Club of Alton, a charter member of the Knights of Pythias; Grand Chancellor of the United Commercial Travelers; a charter member of the famous "Illinois Rod and Rifle Club", in which he was spoken of an as expert crack-shot; many fine trophies attesting this truth.

His recreation was hunting and fishing. His family life was ideal. It was his excellent wife's joy to keep a hospitable home which many people enjoyed. Three children were born of this union. Webb Huskinson Lane, deceased. Ward William Lane, St. Louis, Mo., married to Lenore Bischoff, (daughter of J. Bischoff of Belleville, Ill.). Their daughter is: Ruth Lane, Journalist.

Nellie Lucia Lane, wife of Edmund Harris Beall (son of Senator Edmond Beall). Their children are: "Edmund Harris Beall" and "Helen M. Beall".

Gilbert Lane's activities were the cornerstone of a most excellent career such as ever distinguishes a life well spent, and his advice to young men was ever thus:

> Honor and fame, from no conditions rise.
> Act well thy part, there all the glory lies.

Mr. Lane is buried in the family lot in Alton, Illinois.

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No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetical Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

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* Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

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